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IMPORTATNT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

A BLOODY AND OBSTINATE BATTLE.

Full Particulars of the Engagement.

THE OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

MACKAY'S POINT, BROAD RIVER, S. C., Oct. 23.

I have to write you of another hard fought battle. The brigades of Generals Brannan and Terry encountered the enemy yesterday at a point about four miles from Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. They routed the rebels from their position, drove them back, pushed them across the Pocotaligo River, the bridge over which the enemy destroyed as they retired, thus preventing farther chase. The contest resulted in a victory for our troops, purchased, however, at a fearful cost.

The expedition whose history I am attempting under many disadvantages to record had this for its object: First, a complete reconnoissance of Broad River, together with its tributaries, the Coosawatchie, the Tulifinny and the Pocotaligo; second, to test practically the rapidity and safety with which a landing could be effected; third, to learn the strength of the enemy on the main land guarding the railroad between Charleston and Savannah; fourth, to accomplish so much of the destruction of the railroad as could be done in a single day.

The land and naval forces participating in the movement sailed from Hilton Head at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 21st. The following is a list of the vessels and troops comprising the expedition:

1. Gunboat Paul Jones, Capt. Steedman.
2. Transport Ben Deford, Capt. Hallet, with 600 men of the 48th Pennsylvania volunteers, under Col Good, and 400 of the 51st Pennsylvania, under Col. White.
3. Gunboat Conemaugh, Commander Reed Worden, with 350 of the 4th New Hampshire volunteers, under Col. Bell.
4—Gunboat Wissahickon, with 250 of the 4th New Hampshire volunteers.
5—Transport Boston, Capt. Johnson, with 500 of the 7th Connecticut regiment, under Col. Hawley, and 380 of the 3d New Hampshire, under Col. Jackson.
6—Gunboat Patroon, Acting Master Urann, with 50 of the 3d New Hampshire.
7—Gunboat Uncas, with 50 of the 3d New Hampshire.
8—Transport Darlington, with 600 of the 6th Connecticut, under Col. Chatfield.
9—Transport Relief, with 300 of the 6th Connecticut.
10—Gunboat Marblehead, with 230 of the 3d Rhode Island artillery.
11—Gunboat Vixen, with 70 of the 3d Rhode Island.
12—Transport Flora, with 300 of the 76th Pennsylvania, under Col. Strawbridge.
13—Gunboat Water Witch, with 130 of the 76th Pennsylvania.
14—Armed transport George Washington, with 250 of Serrell's Engineers, under Lieut. Colonel Hall.
15—Armed steamer Planter, with 450 of the 48th New York, under Col. Barton, and a battery of the 3d Rhode Island, under Capt. Gould.

In addition to the above a section of light artillery co. E, 3d United States artillery, and another of battery M, 1st United States artillery, the former in command of Lieut. Gittings, and the latter under Lieut. Henry, were towed from Hilton Head in lighters constructed for the purpose.

Mackay's Point, which we reached shortly before daylight, is at the confluence of the Broad and Pocotaligo Rivers, and has been for several months occupied by a strong picket of the enemy. Its distance from Hilton Head is twenty-four miles, which the village of Pocotaligo lies about eleven miles to the Northwest. From the point to the village the roads lead through fertile cotton lands, and cool, shady groves, past a few fine plantation mansions and neat negro quarters; yet the lands were neglected, the dwellings were deserted, and only the tramp of the enemy's videttes, it seemed, had prevented the obliteration of the narrow path.

Over this road, at an early hour, the brigade of Gen. Brannan took up its march, the artillery of Lieut. Henry in the advance, supported by the 47th Pennsylvania, and followed by the 55th Pennsylvania, the 6th Connecticut and the 4th New Hampshire. Close behind followed Gen. Terry's command, comprising the 76th Pennsylvania, the 7th Connecticut, the 3d New Hampshire and the New York Volunteer Engineers, preceded by a section of Hamilton's battery, under Lieut. Gittings. Your correspondent accompanied the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, marching a portion of the distance by the side of Captain Hamilton, I am grieved to record.

From the fact that an attempt on the part of Captain Gray, of the 7th Connecticut, to bag the picket at Mackay's during the night had resulted merely in surprising them, it was inferred that the enemy had timely notice of our approach, and would be prepared for us in strong force. We met him at noon about seven miles out. The rebels had stationed field artillery on either side of the road at the summit of a slight ascent, to reach which we were compelled to cross an open field and a narrow causeway. Here, as the 47th Pennsylvania came up, the enemy poured in upon us a fearful fire of grape and shrapnel, which was promptly answered by musketry. Lieutenant Henry's artillery also pressed forward at great speed, and got so close to the rebels as to play upon them effectually with grape and canister. As the ball opened, and the echoes of artillery grew more frequent, our boys pressed on with cheers that were caught up by the entire column, and in ten minutes the rebels had been forced from their position. They fell back, fighting as they went, our troops crowding them at a distance of a mile and a half.

The rebel fire was from the first well directed and well maintained. It was hot and terrible beyond anything I ever saw before, excepting, perhaps, that at James Island. A single shell, exploding in the midst of Lieut. Henry's guns, killed one man and wounded four others. Still his pieces were served most faithfully, his gallant artillerists standing to their work till only three were left to man his right piece. The battery of Lieut. Gittings, of the 3d regular artillery, was also badly cut up. Each of the sections lost one killed and seven wounded.

The brigade of Gen. Terry was at once thrown forward, and in a few moments from the opening of the battle were actively engaged in assisting Gen. Brannan's troops. The 3d New Hampshire and Serrell's engineers were held in reserve, and though through the day these troops were under severe fire, they escaped almost entirely without injury. The 47th Pennsylvania and 4th New Hampshire, which supported Henry's guns in the advance, were terribly shattered. The former lost 149, and the latter about fifty, in killed and wounded. These figures embrace their entire casualties; but the greater portion of them is due to the furious fire which fell so suddenly among them as the conflict commenced.

After the rebels had assumed a second position, our ammunition had become partially exhausted, and our fire was in a measure moderated, but as the enemy invariably redoubled their exertions as we slackened ours, another advance was made. The rebels resisted stubbornly, but were again forced back, and took up a third position at the iron bridge across the Pocotaligo, half a mile this side the village. In this contest Col. Chatfield of the 6th Connecticut fell, struck by a minie ball in the hip. Shouting to his men to go and do as well as they had already done, he gave up his command to the senior captain—Lieut. Col. Spidell having previously been disabled by a bullet in the arm, and was carried to the rear.

At the bridge the rebels made another desperate stand. In artillery they were much the strongest, not less than twelve pieces playing upon us, while our own artillery consisted of but four Parrott guns and three boat howitzers from the Wabash, brought up by the Paul Jones. These pieces were under the command of Lieut. Phoenix, of the flagship; and were most beautifully served. The conduct of the brave tars who manned them, and especially of a youthful midshipman named Wallace, filled our soldiers with enthusiasm. While the rebel fire was the hottest Mr. Wallace led his men forward and sent a number of shells among the enemy. Three of his men were wounded, and he was called in.

The 4th New Hampshire volunteers, which, till yesterday, was never under severe fire, here made its mark upon the enemy. By a dashing charge, in which they were supported by the 47th Pennsylvania, they again routed the rebels, driving them across the bridge. The enemy at once destroyed this structure, tearing up the planking and pulling down the trestle work, and placing it beyond the possibility of immediate repairs.

The fight had lasted from noon till nearly 6 o'clock. Slowly but steadily the rebels had been forced back, until it was now beyond our power to pursue them further. The whistling of locomotives and the clattering of trains, bringing to the station close at hand fresh troops from Charleston, were distinctly heard. Night was hastening on. Although preparations were made by the engineers to provide a crossing, it was determined to leave the field.

To General Terry was given the conduct of the retreat. It was made in most admirable order, each regiment preserving its line and covering itself with honor as it retired, no less than in the trying ordeal of the afternoon.

General Brannan and General Terry express themselves delighted with the conduct of their troops. They were steady, true and brave. I know the troops are satisfied with their generals; and I have yet to hear the first word prejudicial to the conduct of any officer upon the field. Captain Lambert, Captain Corgell and Lieutenant Jermaine, of Brannan's staff, and Captain Bacon, Lieutenant Terry and Lieutenant James, of the staff of General Terry, were conspicuous throughout the fight, but escaped unharmed.

If heavy losses may indicate gallantry, the palm may be given to Colonel Good's noble regiment, the 47th Pennsylvania volunteers. Upon this command the brunt of battle fell. Out of 600 who went into action, nearly 150 were killed or wounded. All of the Keystone troops did splendidly, as did the Connecticut volunteers, under Chatfield and Hawley. A company of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, which marched from Beaufort to Broad River, arrived upon the ground too late to participate in the action. One of the number was wounded. The gunboat Marblehead, on which 230 of the 3d Rhode Island were transported, got aground in Broad River, and the troops, in consequence, did not get up in time to take part in the battle. Company M of that regiment, however, was in the advance, under Captain Comstock. Its escape with the loss of but two men is remarkable.

This morning the wounded are being taken to Hilton Head. They cannot number less than 400. The Boston has nearly 100 on board, and will leave at 10 o'clock. Captain Johnson is attending in person to their wants, and the maimed and bleeding soldiers find in the officers of his ship the warmest hearts and tenderest sympathies. Those who go on board the Ben Deford fare quite as well at Captain Hallet's hands.

The force of Col. Barton, comprising 450 men, of the 48th New York volunteers, and one company of the 3d Rhode Island artillery, under Captain Gould, had also an important duty to perform. As the force which your correspondent accompanied moved toward Pocotaligo, the steamer Planter, with the above force was despatched up the Coosawhatchie. The Planter, together with the gunboats Vixen and Patroon, penetrated nearly to the village, and landed a portion of their troops. The latter were just in time to intercept a train of three platform and two passenger cars, laden with troops, which had been telegraphed for from Pocotaligo, and were on their way to that point. Col. Barton opened upon this train with small arms, and with grape from a boat howitzer, and killed and wounded from twenty-five to forty of the force—among them the engineer. The Planter and the Patroon shelled the town, while a part of the 48th went ashore and destroyed the railroad and telegraph, tearing up the track and ties, and bringing off about a quarter of a mile of the wire. They also captured one prisoner from the train. The latter was immediately stopped, and all steam was put on for Savannah.

The arrival of heavy artillery compelled Col. Barton to fall back to the Planter; but by the destruction of the bridges, as he retired, he prevented its pursuit. A few of the enemy's infantry followed him, skulking along the woody shore, and maintaining a ceaseless racket of musketry. They were driven out by the Patroon, which fired no less than 122 shells amongst them. The only person injured on board the Planter was Lieut Blanding, of the 3d Rhode Island, and whose wound will, undoubtedly cause his death.

As I have said, we have gained a victory, but at a fearful cost. The expedition did not result in the material success which was hoped for it; but your troops, who crowded on shipboard, were deprived of rest, who marched the next day ten miles and fought the enemy for six hours; who returned, hungry, thirsty, worn and weary, and who to-day are busily re-embarking, I think too much cannot be said in praise. They have answered the most ardent expectations of their commanders.

Another expedition was on the tapis, in which the troops now at Mackay's Point were to participate. Whether the fatigues of yesterday will delay another and more important movement remains for General Mitchel to decide.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Grand Rally at the State House.

Parson Brownlow and Ex-Gov. Wright of Ind.

BEAUTIES OF THE TORY CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

On which Side the Same Prefers to Fight.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, October 30, 1862.

The mass meeting to-day addressed by ex-Gov. Wright of Indiana, and Parson Brownlow, was one of the largest ever held in this city. It equaled the monster gatherings of the last campaign. The lower hall, rotunda stairs and passages of the capitol building were filled to overflowing, and hundreds were compelled to go away without even being able to see the speakers.

Wright made a very powerful and argumentative speech, which had a great effect upon the audience. His remarks were received with enthusiasm.

The parson followed, and kept the audience enchained for nearly two hours. At times there was not a dry eye in the building. He concluded amid enthusiastic cheering.

As he came out thousands followed him, eager to grasp him by the hand.

He speaks again to-night, in order to give all an opportunity of hearing and seeing him.

Bets are freely offered, without takers, on Ingersoll and the State ticket. Bets that Ingersoll would get 5,000 majority were, however, taken by Democrats in one or two instances.

The Tory papers having charged that the parties making affidavits to Starne's disloyalty were not trustworthy, the Union papers retort by publishing the following certificate of Martin's good character, from Starnes himself:

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25, 1862.

George Martin, esq:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in stating that I have known you for about ten years, and can bear testimony that you have always had the reputation of being a good citizen, industrious, and, as as far as I am able of judging, a good mechanic; and my opinion is that the United States would be benefited by your being retained in your present position. (Signed) ALEX. STARNES.

Ex-Secretary of State.

In the evening another meeting was held in the same place, which was very largely attended. Speeches were made by Parson Brownlow, Wm. Bross, and Col. Lynch.

Parson Brownlow left for Bloomington, and Gov. Wright for Jacksonville last night.

Col. Kuykendal is the Union candidate for the State Senate, in the first district, against the notorious secessionist Bill Green. The latter declared that if the North attempted to coerce the South, they would have to march over his dead body.

THE AFFIDAVITS REFERRED TO.

The following are the affidavits referred to, from two respectable citizens of Pike county, neighbors of Alexander Starne, the tory candidate for state treasurer:

I, George Martin, a resident of the town of Griggsville, county of Pike, State of Illinois, having been duly sworn, do depose and say that between the months of April and June, in the year 1861, I heard Alexander Starne say that *he would fight for the South*, or words of that import.

[Signed] GEORGE MARTIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me on this 20th day of October, 1862.

[Signed] JOHN CROW, Notary Public.

I, Caleb Saunders, a resident of the town of Griggsville, county of Pike, State of Illinois, having been duly sworn, do depose and say that between the months of April and July, in the year 1861, while standing on the sidewalk in front of the drug store now kept by Reed & Stoner, or near there, I heard Alexander Starne say that *when it came to fighting he would fight for the South*.

[Signed] CALEB SAUNDERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 20th day of October, 1862.

[Signed] JOHN CROW, Notary Public.

GRIGGSVILLE, Oct. 20, 1862.

We the undersigned, citizens of the town of Griggsville, county of Pike, State of Illinois, do hereby certify that we are well and intimately acquainted with Caleb Saunders and George Martin, also residents of the town, county and State aforesaid, and know them to possess good standing in the town and county, to be men of good character and unblemished reputation, and perfectly reliable as gentlemen. (Signed)

THOMAS BACON, LEVI W. DIX,
H. W. JONES, JOHN STEVENS,
A. P. SHARP, JAMES PETRIE,
J. D. PHILBRICK, GEORGE PETRIE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following has been received at headquarters:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 29, 1862.

To Brig. Gen. R. B. Marcey, Chief of Staff:

I ordered Lieut. Col. Quick, with the 23d Illinois, to take the Ringgold cavalry and two guns of Rourk's battery and pursue the party that took the cattle in Hardy county. He left New Creek last night, and by a rapid march all night, he overtook the enemy at daylight this morning, attacked him, and captured 170 head of cattle, sixteen prisoners and twenty horses. (Signed) F. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

Congressional.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 30.—In the 28th New York congressional district, the Hon. Alfred Ely, esq., candidate for Congress, withdraws in favor of Freeman Clark. The Union vote of the district is united on Mr. Clark.

Diplomatic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Royal Phelps has been recognized by the president as consul general of Nicaragua, to reside in New York.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New Judicial Appointments.

F. F. V. FEMALES IN TROUBLE.

QUITE A BUSTLE ABOUT QUININE.

GEN. WOOL AND THE BALTIMORE ARRESTS.

THE REVENUE STAMP QUESTION.

IMPORTANT FRENCH ADVICES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1862.

The president assigns Judge David Davis of Bloomington, Ill., to the 8th Judicial Circuit, Judge Swayne to the 7th, and Judge Miller to the 9th.

Gen. Wool defends his recent arrest in Baltimore on the ground that the arrested were circulating a petition for his removal among the soldiers under him, a proceeding contrary to all military rules.

The assistant secretary of the treasury states that the principal of the loan of 1862, due in December next, will probably be paid in legal currency. The interest accrued to that time will be paid in gold. Under the impression the principal was to be paid in gold, there has been quite a speculation in the eighteen hundred sixty-two sixes.

There are misapprehension in the public mind touching the use of stamps before the first of January. I learn from the commissioners of internal revenue that it is his intention to enforce penalties for the non-use of those furnished, after a reasonable time for their distribution.

Gen. Asboth has received private letters from Paris confirmatory of reports that Napoleon means to send troops enough to Mexico to bring the whole number up to 100,000, and then make that country the base of operations against the United States, if peace be not made with the rebels.

Other private authorities are of the same general tenor, but these are not confirmed by official information.

Secretary Chase told a number of gentlemen who called on him this morning, that his only apprehensions touching financial matters, were born of his fears that the war might not be prosecuted with vigor, and that on this point he had much more hope of late. Had the war been waged according to his wishes, two objects very dear to the western people would have been accomplished before now.

No official reports have yet been received of Gen. Mitchel's unsuccessful expedition to cut the Charleston railroad.

Bids for mules for the army were opened to-day. Fifteen hundred were awarded to a bidder here at $97.00 to $98.00, and 500 to Brown & Co., at Louisville, at $98.00.

Mrs. Turner and Miss Buckner, of first Virginia families, with Buck Bailey, believed to be a spy, were arrested to-day while journeying towards their home near Salem, with two wagons full of supplies of various kinds, and $650 worth of quinine, of which 300 *ounces* were in the young lady's double necked bustles.

They were armed with certificates of loyalty from a member of the cabinet, and with protection and passes from a major general.

Bailey and the young lady were sent to the old capitol prison. The old lady, in consideration of her age, was lodged with the cabinet minister.

The story about the arrest of the editor of the *Republican* is a misrepresentation. The chief detective requested the reporter and editor to call upon him, to tell where they got a paragraph about an arrest in the war department, as he considered it his duty to find out who tracked his steps. Finding that the paragraph was taken from another paper, he dropped the investigation. Nobody has been arrested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A special to the New York *Times*, from Harper's Ferry yesterday, says:

The movements of the enemy are very mysterious, and reports are conflicting. A contraband, escaped yesterday from Charlestown, says Hill's and Jackson's whole force has moved from Bunker's Hill to Charlestown, occupying the whole of the town and a mile this side of it. Two regiments of Stewart's cavalry are this side of Charlestown, and his remaining force on the other side, between Charlestown and Mrs. Fleming's farm, three miles off.

The Washington special of the New York *Times* last night says:

The president is busily engaged in the preparation of his annual message, and declines receiving visitors, except such as call on important business.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times*, from Washington, says:

Quartermaster General Meigs has resolved not to purchase any more Sibley tents, on account of the expense, but to use the common, cheap A tent instead. As the latter furnish no facilities for providing the warmth necessary during winter, this is regarded as equivalent to a declaration that the army will not go into winter quarters.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

More Reconnoissances and Skirmishes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1862.

A dispatch from Lovettsville states that the rebels occupy Snicker's Gap in force. Gen. Pleasanton with his cavalry occupies Purcellville, and Stoneman with his cavalry, Leesburg. In Pleasanton's skirmish at Snicker's Gap, yesterday, he lost one killed and two wounded of the 6th New York, and captured two prisoners, including a lieutenant of the rebel signal corps.

Scouts from Dumfries and Stafford Springs report no enemy there, or at Bristow or Brintsville. The inhabitants expected a train at the former place, and a company of cavalry at the latter, sixty men at Buckland Mills, and a cavalry regiment at New Baltimore. There is a significant sign in the fact that a detachment sent to Thoroughfare Gap picked up many stragglers in the vicinity. It found a picket at the gap too strong for our men, who retired.

Intelligent Africans arrived at Centreville from Upperville, report that Gen. Walker, with 11,000 men and twelve cannon, left there on Tuesday. It was supposed that our forces were too strong for him. In the afternoon our cavalry occupied the place.

All is quiet in front of Centreville. Our cavalry are patrolling the country about Manassas Junction and Gainesville, and as far as Chantilly in the direction of Aldie. Colonel Karge's cavalry had driven in the rebel pickets, two miles from Upperville. They learned from persons in that vicinity that most of Gen. Walker's force has been withdrawn from Upperville, leaving but about 1,000 cavalry there. It was said that their destination was Snickersville.

Bayard's cavalry had communicated with the pickets of the Rhode Island cavalry, of Burnside's advance, on the Aldie and Snickersville turnpike, three or four miles from Aldie. The Rhode Island cavalry also occupy Leesburg.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—The following is to the *American*:

HARPER'S FERRY, October 29—9 p. m.—Since Sunday the movement of troops in this vicinity has been constant, and with the exception of Gen. Sumner's (now Couch's) corps, on Bolivar Hights, our whole army may now be said to be in motion. General Burnside's movement into Virginia has been strongly followed up, and Fitz John Porter's corps is now in position to operate promptly in the same direction, if required. McClellan's headquarters are now at Berlin, immediately on the Potomac. Burnside is with the advance.

The rebel pickets reappeared opposite Sharpsburg, and picket firing over the river has been resumed. Notwithstanding these manifestations and a contrary belief entertained at headquarters, the impression increases that the main body of the rebel army has already retreated, and that we shall find nothing at Winchester. It is pretty well known that a considerable force of rebels has already crossed the mountains through the gap at Front Royal. It is believed that a still larger number is passing southward on the other side of the mountains. The forces which our reconnoissances found in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap and Upperville are probably watching against an attack on the flank of the main army as it stretches towards Gordonsville. Unless Lee's retreat is much farther advanced than is probable, it would seem that Gen. McClellan has the power, by a vigorous forward movement, aided by a similar advance from Washington, to force Lee to stop and fight before he gains Gordonsville.

"The New York and Philadelphia papers persist in talking of heavy rains and swollen rivers. We have not had heavy rains except for a few hours on Sunday night, and the river has not swollen. It is still fordable almost anywhere."

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A letter in the New York *Tribune* from Williamsport, Va., 27th, says:

"A young man who has been in Richmond during the war arrived at Gen. Kenly's headquarters yesterday. He was in Winchester last Saturday evening, and represents the condition of the enemy at that point as awful beyond description. He says the small pox and typhoid fever are raging fearfully, and at least fifty or sixty are dying daily. He counted in one spot fifty-six dead bodies which had remained unburied for two or three days. No troops, he says, are in Martinsburg, and but very few cavalry are between there and the river. The main portion of Lee's army is between Bunker Hill and Winchester, where the next great battle will probably be fought. Nothing could be seen indicating a design on Lee's part to retreat. There is no doubt that Gen. Bragg is hastening to the relief of Lee. A battle greater than Antietam will without much doubt be fought before the end of the week.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Washington *Star* of this evening says: "It is believed in front that Lee has divided his army into two large corps, one under Jackson and the other under Longstreet, and is leaving the region in which he has been posted since recrossing the river into Virginia. From information received this morning, we believe portions of Jackson's advance have crossed to Blue Ridge by way of Front Royal, and that a force of 8,000 rebels, under Walker, known to have been for two days past at Upperville, are the advance of Longstreet's corps. The expedition of the rebel generals was probably to be able to make a successful dash at Gen. Sigel's corps at and around Centreville on their retreat to Gordonsville. Our army of the Potomac is promptly in motion to meet these movements, and Burnside and Porter are already so close on the heels of Longstreet that he will probably retrace his steps towards Winchester, and seek to retreat down the valley, rather than advance further in this direction. We should not be surprised to hear any moment of a considerable battle in that direction."

SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 29.—An important arrest was made last night. Rev. Robert Douglas, an alleged secessionist, living near here, was arrested for exhibiting signals to the enemy, and was sent under guard to Harper's Ferry last night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Richmond papers report everything quiet in Lee's army.

The command of the rebel army of Northwestern Virginia has been transferred from Gen. Loring to Gen. Echols, in consequence of the former officer disobeying orders in not reporting his command to Stonewall Jackson at a certain point on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by a particular route, and marching his men by way of Red Sulphur Springs, where he was met by an order to hand over his command to Echols.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: Gen. Jackson's division is destroying the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as rapidly and effectually as possible in the neighborhood of Winchester. Col. Imboden has advanced to Moorefield, Hardy county, and the evolutions of our army in that direction are carefully observed.

The following is a telegram to Richmond:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 23.—A greater number of vessels than usual have been blockading the harbor. Gunboats are in Stono Inlet. The steamer Minho, which got aground some days ago off Sullivan's Island, will probably prove a wreck. Most of her cargo has been saved.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A New York *Herald* dispatch, dated Suffolk, Virginia, October 28th, says:

On Friday a reconnoissance in force was made from this point to the Blackwater. On the other side of Blackwater a small party of the enemy was encountered by Dodge's rifles and flanked. A skirmish occurred, in which Lieutenant Wheelon, of the mounted rifles, was killed, and a captain of the same regiment was wounded. Six prisoners were captured, and our troops returned to camp. The rebel force on the Blackwater does not seem to be large.

A large number of rebel mail carriers have been arrested in Norfolk to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A Suffolk, Virginia, letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says thirty of the enemy were killed in the recent skirmish beyond the Blackwater. We hold a portion of our side of that river, and intend to hold it.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE REBEL GEN. HINDMAN COME TO GRIEF.

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF GEN. BUTLER AT PENSACOLA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 30, 1862.

In the Grenada *Appeal*, Price is reported as having removed his troops at Holly Springs on last Saturday, and to have evacuated that place on Sunday.

General Hindman is now in the military prison at Little Rock, and is shortly to be taken to Richmond. Albert Pike has written a long letter to the Arkansas *Patriot*, showing up his course. Gen. Hindman was detected by General Bragg at Corinth in using his (Bragg's) name to orders he never issued, and sent to Memphis in disgrace. While there he went to the banks in that city and under the assumed authority of Gen. Beauregard made them fork over to him $1,000,000 for operations in Arkansas. After getting into his own State he issued a series of most extraordinary military orders; first he declared martial law; next he had all the cotton either seized for the confederate government or burned; next he ordered that all provisions of whatever kind likely to fall into General Curtis' hands be destroyed, and that which the people failed to destroy he destroyed for them. Next he issued an order that all the wells in the country that Curtis might pass through should be poisoned. Next he refused to let reputable citizens put substitutes into the army, and finally he refused to let any good citizen pass beyond the limits of Arkansas for any purpose whatsoever.

The Columbus, Ga., *Times* of the 17th says that Gen. Butler and 7,000 men had landed at Pensacola, and it was expected he would advance on the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola railroads. The Mobile *Tribune* gives some of Gen. Pemberton's antecedents. He led the federal troops through Baltimore when they were stoned by the people. At Washington he resigned and went South, was warmly received by Jeff. Davis, and sent to Charleston.

Richmond papers announce Jeff. Thompson's arrival in that city.

CAIRO, Oct. 30.—Nelson of Tennessee is out in another letter, in which he denounces the president's proclamation as a document that Haynau himself would be ashamed of.

Gen. Magruder has been sent to the department comprising Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* of the 17th, says Gen. Butler and 7,000 men had landed at Pensacola, and it was thought that an early advance would be made on the junction of the Mobile Montgomery and Pensacola railroad.

Gen. Pemberton, the new commander of Mississippi, led the federal troops through Baltimore when they were stoned and shot down by the populace. He resigned at Washington, went South and was warmly received by Jeff. Davis. He is said to be over cautious.

Jeff. Thompson is now in Richmond.

Price reviewed his troops at Holly Springs on Friday, and started North with them on Saturday.

Gen. Hindman is now confined in a military prison at Little Rock. He will be sent to Richmond for trial. Albert Pike writes a long indictment against him, occuping three columns of the *Arkansas Patriot*.

Gen. Holmes' headquarters are at Yellville, Marion county, near the Missouri line. Two weeks ago he had about 20,000 men, mostly conscripts. People in the vicinity of Little Rock are represented as having a hard time to get anything to eat. Bacon is forty cents per pound, and flour not to be had at any price.

Gen. Hindman was detected by Bragg at Corinth in signing his (Bragg's) name to orders he never issued, and sent to Memphis in disgrace. While there he went to the banks in that city, and under the assumed authority of Gen. Beauregard, made them fork over to him $1,000,000 for his operations in Arkansas. After getting into his own State he issued a series of the most extraordinary military orders. First he declared martial law; next, he had all the cotton either seized for the confederate government or burned; next, he ordered that all provisions of whatever kind that were likely to fall into Gen. Curtis' hands to be destroyed, and that which the people failed to destroy he destroyed for them; next, he issued an order that all the wells in the country that Curtis might pass through should be poisoned; next he refused to let reputable citizens put substitutes into the army; and, finally, he refused to let any good citizen pass beyond the limits of Arkansas, for any purpose whatsoever.

Gen. Sherman issued a new order on the 18th for the government of Memphis. The following are important items: Col. D. C. Anthony is announced as provost marshal, and Major Willard and Lieut. Edwards, assistants. A regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry compose the provost guard. A military commission, composed of three army officers, is to sit daily, to try all offenders under the laws of war. Soldiers will not be arrested by the city police unless detected in actual commission of crimes, when they will be taken to the nearest camp or provost guard. If any unlawful assemblage of soldiers or stragglers from camp is discovered, the police is to send notice to the nearest military guard. Citizens detected in the commission of any grade of crime are to be arrested by the guard, civil or military. Vagrants, thieves, and men of bad reputation, having no visible means of support, or known to be dangerous to the peace of the community, are to be restrained of liberty and organized into gangs to work on the trenches, roads and streets. Citizens lurking about the camps or military lines are to be treated as spies. Sentinels are to have loaded muskets, to be used if persons are found lurking under suspicious circumstances near posts. Citizens are to keep within doors at night, between tattoo and reveille, unless attending church, places of amusement, parties of friends, or necessary business, in which cases the must return home through proper streets. After midnight all must be in their houses except the guard. Negroes are subject to the laws of the State and city ordinances applicable to free negroes; they can work at any trade or calling, hire out, or, if they choose, return to their former masters. No force is to be used one way or the other. Soldiers not on duty are not to meddle in this matter. Guards on duty will assist all who appeal for protection against violence or undue force. Assemblages of negroes are prohibited, except permission be previously granted by the provost marshal, stating the object, place, time of closing, and probable number to assemble.

"The object of this order," it says, "is to punish or restrain disorders or crimes. In times of war the military authorities must of necessity be superior to the civil; but officers and soldiers must remember that this state of war but temporary, and the time must come when the civil will resume full power in the administration of justice in all parts of the country. The constitution and laws of the United States must be paramount to all others; but, so far as the laws, ordinances, and preferences of the people of this community are consistent with those of the general government, they should be respected."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

MATTERSIN ST. LOUIS

Tory Speakers Becoming Bolder.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 30, 1862.

The merchants here are getting up a remonstrance against the permit system, on the ground that it favors Chicago constantly.

It is not certain that there will be any advance into the Indian territory by our forces, lately victorious at Maysville, Ark. Information derived from headquarters says the movement depends on Gen. Halleck.

At the Democratic Tory meeting last night, traitorous speeches were made by the candidates. The government was abused for carrying on an abolition war. It is said the provost marshal will prevent a repetition of such speeches; though they are no worse than Judge Birch has been making in the interior for weeks, and Illinois Tories are allowed to make over the river.

Senator Trumbull is in the city. He brings encouraging reports of the prospects in Illinois for the Union ticket.

We learn that a military commission is soon to be appointed to sit as a court of trial for the examination and decision of all the cases of military prisoners at St. Louis. Of these there are now some 700 or 800. It is found that the present system of examination does not work with adquate celerity. A principle object is to determine who are strictly prisoners of war and subject to exchange as such.

Gen. Steele's troops have left Pilot Knob, and have not advanced toward the Arkansas line. Their ultimate destination cannot be telegraphed.

Gen. Schofield had his headquarters at Fayetteville, Ark., yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following has been recived at headquarters:

"ST. LOUIS, October 29, 1862.

"To Major General Halleck:

"The army of the frontier has been again successful. Gen. Schofield's dispatches from Fayetteville, Ark., say that yesterday at daylight, Brigadier General Heron, with the 1st Iowa cavalry, and 7th Missouri cavalry, attacked a rebel camp four miles east of that place. Our force was about 1,000 strong, while the rebel force numbered 3,000, commanded by Colonel Cravens. After a short engagement, the enemy were entirely routed, leaving all his camping implements and a few wagons. The loss of the enemy is eight dead on the field. Our loss is four wounded, one mortally.

"Gen. Heron followed the enemy several miles into Boston Mountains.

[Signed] "S. R. CURTIS, "Major General Commanding."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Rosecrans Serenaded at Louisville.

Troubles of Louisville Secesh.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, October 30, 1862

Quite a number of first class residences, the property of secessionists, were seized here to-day for hospital purposes.

Washington Morgan, a cousin of the guerilla chief John Morgan, and one of his most efficient officers, died at Lexington on Monday from wounds received in a recent fight.

Gen. Rosecrans was serenaded to-night, and in response to a call from the people, made the following remarks, for which he was heartily cheered:

"Fellow citizens of Louisville, I thank you for this music. I cannot make a speech—it is not my vocation. I appear to thank you, and do so in all sincerity. I trust we may meet again when there is no war, and when we once more shall all live under the same flag. For this flag and right and justice I fight. I trust in all these things we agree. Again I thank you."

Buell, Crittenden and Rousseau were also called for, but did not respond. The latter was absent.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—The enemy under Gen. Pemberton, Gen. Rosecrans has reason to know, are concentrating their force, 40,000 in number, at Grand Junction, Miss., with a view of moving towards Bolivar, or reinforcing Gen. Bragg, leaving Corinth to their left. Van Dorn's, Price's and Villipigue's divisions form Pemberton's command.

Gen. Joe. Johnston, at the head of the confederate forces, is operating in Arkansas, and moving towards Helena.

Major Gen. Rosecrans received his orders here yesterday to supersede Buell, and left this evening for Louisville. His department of the Cumberland takes in all of Gen. Buell's army now moving towards Nashville.

Bragg's whereabouts are such that he will be forced to fight or retreat hastily.

Gen. Morgan's command has left Gallipolis for the Kanawha, and a fight at Salige is confidently expected.

The guerillas have gone from Central Kentucky, and trains run through to Lexington and Frankfort as usual.

Granger's forces are still near Lexington.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—General Rosecrans and staff arrived this morning and are at the Galt House. He takes command to-morrow. Gen. Buell goes to Annapolis, Md. Colonel Scott, of the 19th Illinois, has been assigned to a temporary command of a brigade in Dumont's corps. Lieutenants Wharton and Bangs are on his staff—all Chicago Zouaves.

The guerilla Morgan is believed to have left the State. The campaign in Kentucky has been a success. No armed rebels, except roving bands of illegitimate guerillas, are now in the State.

By order of Gen. Boyle, Dr. Head, medical director, has taken for hospital purposes several mansions of rebels in this city.

The following is a copy of Gen. Buell's order relative to the battle of Chaplin Hills:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, October 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 47.—The battle of Chaplin Hills, fought near Perryville, on the 8th inst., will stand conspicuous for its severity in the history of the rebellion. It deserves to be commemorated for the determined valor displayed by the portion of the army that was engaged. The principal force of the enemy on chosen ground, under Gen. Bragg, attacked our left wing as it was moving into position, after a fatiguing march. The suddenness and strength of the attack, and the fall of two of their gallant leaders, Jackson and Tyrrell, caused some of the new troops of the 10th division to fall into disorder, and threw the weight of the battle mainly on the 3d division. This was subsequently reinforced by two brigades from the centre corps, which itself had met with considerable opposition in moving into position. The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss, and when the army advanced to the attack the following morning, was found to have retreated during the night.

The good conduct exhibited by the troops on this field is only realized by that which the general has always confidently expected from them. Fortuitous circumstances, which so often affect the circumstances of war, secured the enemy from a combined effort of the different corps, until a night intervened to prevent his defeat from terminating in the destruction of his army; but the thanks of the general are not less due to the gallant officers under his command in the battle and on the march. The old troops have given the highest proof of discipline and courage. The new troops already vie with them. Let them preserve order, remembering that lawlessness in an army is both disgraceful and fatal. The sacredness and dignity of the cause for which they are battling demands nothing less.

The nation will mourn the loss of the heroes who fell at Chaplin Hills. It will honor those who prove worthy to fill their places.

By command of Maj. Gen. Buell.

JAS. B. FRYE, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Official.] J. W. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

[From the Cincinatti Commercial, 30th.]

Major General Rosecrans and staff departed for Louisville at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. It is altogether likely that he will take the field almost immediately. Some little time of course is absolutely necessary to enable him to become familiar with his material and field of operations, but the public has abundant assurances that he will not loiter. His staff is as follows:

Arthur C. Ducat, of the 12th Illinois volunteer infantry, chief of staff, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

John W. Taylor, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster with rank of lieutenant colonel.

Samuel Simmons, A. C. S., chief commissary, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

C. Goddard (late first lieutenant 12th Ohio volunteer infantry, senior aid-de-camp, with rank of major.

Captain C. R. Thompson and Lieutenant Byron Kirby aids-de-camp.

It is also understood that the gallant Capt. Loomis (of the Coldwater, Michigan battery), who has several times declined the command of all the Michigan batteries—to be organized into a regiment—because it would, practically, take him out of active service, will be inspector and chief of artillery of the department. No officer in the service more richly deserves promotion.

BOSTON HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Proceedings Summarily Stayed.

BOSTON, October 30.—Deputy Sheriff Bailey proceeded to Fort Warren to-day in a sloop, failing to get a pass to go in the regular steamer, to serve the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Clifford of the the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Mr. W. H. Winder.

The deputy sheriff was not allowed to land by the military commandant at Fort Warren, and consequently returned to the city this afternoon. He reported to Judge Clifford that his attempt to serve the writ was unsuccessful, when the court remarked that it had no means to enforce the writ. The court then ordered the papers to be placed on file. This probably ends the case for the present. The counsel for Mr. Winder are Hon. Wm. B. Reed, Hon. G. W. Biddle and Hon. Peter McCall, members of the bar of Philadelphia.

The 24th Maine regiment passed through Boston to-day for the seat of war.

The Foreign Steamer.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 29.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 16th, via Londonderry 17th, passed Cape Race en route for Quebec at 3 o'clock this morning. The sea was so heavy after the recent gale that it was impossible for the news yacht to board her. Her dates are five days later.

The Coast Blockade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The brig Lady of the Lake, from Bermuda on the 24th inst., reports that she left there the confederate steamer Herald, from Charleston, with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton, and having on board Prof. Maury as a passenger.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A suit of rooms, with or without board, pleasantly located. Address Box 1948. oc30-v790-3tnet

WANTED—An experienced Teacher would like a situation in a common school in this State. Address immediately JOSEPH BALLARD, care of Lorenzo Bush, Chicago, Ill. oc31-v795-3t

WANTED.—Any Notary Public for the City of Chicago, who wishes to transfer his Commission, will please address Post Office Box No. 2498, Chicago, Ill. oc31-v799-1t

WANTED—Cottage House and Lot wanted on the North or West Sides, for cash, or in exchange for Toledo, O., city lots in part. Address Post Office Box 3149. oc31-v794-3t

WANTED.—I want to buy a House and Lot, pleasantly situated, for cash. Address, stating location and price, "B," Post Office Box 504, Chicago. oc31 v801-1w

WANTED—Chicago City Bonds. We will pay 109 and interest for any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent. Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, oc30-v783 1m Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—A Stable that will hold from four to six horses, within three blocks from the Court House. Inquire at 56 Lasalle street. oc31-v796 3t

WANTED—Two Horses. One for a dray and one for an express wagon. Inquire at 56 Lasalle street. oc31 v797 3t

WANTED.—A young man, entirely familiar with the Clothing Business in all its branches, wants a situation either in a wholesale or retail establishment. Is fully competent to keep accounts, and would also accept a place in some Wholesale Grocery or Commission House. Steady employment more desirable than a high salary. Reference can be given. Address "J. R. M." Tribune Office. oc31-v830 1t

WANTED—By the Mercantile Battery, an experienced Horse Farrier, to whom extra pay will be given. Also, one good Horse Shoer. Apply at the camp of the Battery, near Camp Douglas, until Monday next. oc31 v822-3t

WANTED—Carpenters. Four or five good workmen wanted immediately. The very best wages will be paid. Apply at my office, No. 11 Dickey's Building, entrance on Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. oc31 v823-3t H. H. BRYANT.

WANTED—A good second hand SAFE. Above the medium size. Inquire of HAMMILL, REYNOLDS & CO., 161 Kinzie street. oc31-v813 6t

$500 WANTED FOR SIX months or a year, at a fair rate of interest, with the best of collaterals. Address "H." Tribune Office. oc31 v806-1t

STRAYED—On the evening of October 28th, 1862, a large Newfoundland Dog. Had a leather strap round his neck. Whoever will bring him to the office of Calvary Cemetery, corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street, will be liberally rewarded. oc31-v824-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, on the North Side, within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Address Post Office Box 1668. oc31-v809-1t

NOTICE.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held in Jacksonville on the ninth day of December, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting articles of consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, and if said articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the consolidated Company will be held in Jacksonville on the tenth day of December, 1862. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BERDAN, Secretary. oc31 v802 TU&SA&4w

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, makes surveys and subdivisions of land, locates buildings, adjusts disputed boundaries, prepares estimates of earth work, &c. Office with Rees & Slocum, No. 85 Dearborn street. oc31-v807-1m

TO RENT, Front Office No. 154 South Water street, With Double Desk, Chairs, &c. oc31-v800 3t

BARN TO RENT.—A large Brick Barn, with stalls, hay loft, oat bin and water, can be has by applying to 173 Michigan avenue. oc31 v788 1t

TO RENT—Furnished House. To rent till the first of May next, the Brick Dwelling No. 323 West Washington street, with the Furniture, to a family without children. For particulars inquire at the premises. oc31-v813-3t

TO RENT—Dwelling House No 225 North Lasalle street. Fine neighborhood and rent moderate. Inquire at 118 and 120 South Water street, or at the house. oc31-v810-3t

FOR SALE—A small Barn near Court House suitable for standing horse during day, or for general stable purposes, cheap for cash. Inquire at 121 Randolph street, or address Post Office Box 893. oc31 v811 3t

FOR SALE—Church Building and small Parsonage. The Church Building now occupied by the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem on Harrison street, near State, together with the small house adjoining on the east, for sale. Inquire immediately of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building. oc31-v835-3w-1t-new

PERSONAL.—M'lle La Rue, formerly ladies' maid to ladies of rank in Paris, has a secret known only to persons of her profession, by which the muddiest, most pimpled skin may be made to rival the lily in purity and clearness. It is no APPLICATION to ruin the skin after a few months use, but an art which produces the fair complexions of your foreign sisters. She has also an invaluable receipt for darkening and increasing the growth of the hair, also for the removal of moth. The three for $1, or 50 cents separately. Sent by return mail. Address MARIE LA RUE, Auburn, N. Y. All warranted or money refunded. oc31-v837 3w-1t-new

BOARD OF TRADE.—There will be an ELECTION HELD AT THE ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE On MONDAY, the third day of November next, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, to fill vacancies of Asa Dow, First Vice President, and Hugh McLennan, Director, resigned, and John V. Clark, removed from the city. By order of the Board. oc31-v835-3tnet SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

PORTEMONNAIES. A large and fine stock Russia and Turkey Leather. J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake street. oc31-v827-1t

New Advertisements.

WANTED! WANTED!

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA NOTES BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

County Bankers and Merchants may send on my season contract packages of $500 and upwards per United States Express.

Merchants and Business Men Of Chicago will find it MUCH TO THEIR INTEREST To save up the Bank of the State of Indiana and sell to me. Together with all Premium Funds. JAMES BOYD, 38 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. [oc31-v8 6-6tnet]

CLOAKS & CLOAKING. 153 and 155 Lake street. CLOAKS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER, AND CLOTHING MATERIAL IN LARGE VARIETY. ALSO, Reps and Ottoman Dress Goods, A SPLENDID LINE OF THEM. W. R. WOOD & CO. [oc31-v819-1m]

C. J. WYETH, MALT HOUSE, Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill. oc31 v814-3m

TEETH BRUSHES. English and French, over 100 different Patterns. The latest styles and of very superior quality of stock. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake street. oc31 v829-1t

100 BBLS IRISH MOSS,
50 Cases American Isinglass,
20 Bales New York Hops,
20 Bbls. Rosin,
50 Bales Assorted Corks,
50 Terra Japonica,
100 Casks Sal Soda,
100 Kegs Refined Salt Petre,
100 Bags Crude Salt Petre,
1000 Oz Quinine, P. & W.
For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake St.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. We have the largest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING To be found west of the Seaboard, which we offer for cash at very low prices. BARRETT, KING & CO., 27 LAKE STREET. P. S.—We have purchased the entire stock of Messrs. H. W. HUNT & CO., and can offer to the trade great bargains in JOB LOTS. oc28-v780-1tnet

WOOLEN BLANKETS. A LARGE VARIETY, FOR ARMY AND OTHER PURPOSES, —AT— BOWEN BROTHERS, oc29,v770-4tnet 74 & 76 LAKE STREET.

THE SONGS OF J. P. WEBSTER, Which have had such immense sale, in connection with the words, are now Arranged for the Piano Forte WITHOUT THE WORDS, In an easy, flowing, and highly instructive manner, especially adapted to the USE OF LEARNERS, Introducing all the different styles of exercises for both hands, rendering the task of Learning to Play the Piano Forte, Easy and Pleasant, When compared with most of the music which teachers are obliged to select for their pupils. They will find The Melodies of Mr. Webster OF INVALUABLE BENEFIT In giving proper encouragement to their Pupils. H. M. HIGGINS, Music Publisher, No. 117 Randolph-st., Has just Published One Hundred of the above, And will send sample copies to any address upon the receipt of Twenty-five Cents. oc29-v751-3tnet

LATEST AND BEST. VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE, At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S, oc11-v265-3tnet 235 and 237 State street.

1000 bbls ONONDAGA SALT, 1000 Sacks GROUND ALUM, 1500 Bags TURK'S ISLAND. BYRON, RICE & CO., oc28-v738-6tnet 249 South Water street.

LOANS Made at low rates of interest on first class Real Estate in the city. oc29-v739-3tnet L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

LATEST AND BEST, VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE, At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S, oc11-v264-3tnet 235 and 237 State street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!! 10,000 sacks Ground Alum, 5,000 sacks Turk's Island, In lots to suit. PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, oc28 v738 6t 196 South Water street.

THE MODEL COOK, With two ovens, for COAL OR WOOD, Surpasses all other Stoves in Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Nos. 235 and 237 State street. oc11-v263-3tnet

New Advertisements.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS. Just received per Steamer JURA, 9000 Dozen Pocket Knives, 300 Gross Table Cutlery, 500 Gross Spoons, Which we shall open this day. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., Western Knife Company, No. 20 Lake street. oc31-v825-6t

MERCHANTS CAN FILL THEIR MEMORANDUMS FAVORABLY —AT— BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS, Dry Goods, Crockery, &c., 72, 74 & 76 LAKE STREET. [oc29-v739-3tnet]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PADUCAH, KY., Oct. 27th, 1862. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1862, for furnishing

(3,000) Three Thousand tons of first-class Timothy Hay, well pressed, and delivered in good stout Barges or Boats, each boat load to be accompanied by the affidavit of at least one reliable person, stating the quantity of Hay contained therein.

(60,000) Sixty Thousand bushels of sound, merchantable Shelled Corn, (56 lbs to the bushel), put up in new gunny bags (or otherwise if so stipulated in the contract) and delivered in such quantities as in the opinion of the undersigned the wants of the service may require.

(20,000) Twenty Thousand bushels of Oats (32 lbs. to the bushel), to be clean and sound, and delivered in a similar manner, and subject to the same provisions as Corn.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all bids made, and of increasing or diminishing the quantity of Hay, Oats and Corn one-third each. Bids must be made in the name of ALL THE PARTIES CONNECTED WITH THE TRANSACTION. On the back or attached to the bid, will be a guarantee signed by two persons of known responsibility, that the bidder will execute the contract with approved surety for its performance if awarded to him. The delivery of the Forage in suitable quantities must commence in ten days from the date of contract, the terms of which are substantially stated in this advertisement. It is particularly requested that bidders be present at the opening of the proposals. Without positive knowledge that the parties are reliable, no bids will be acted upon unless the persons making them are present at the opening. Forms for making proposals will be furnished upon application at this office. G. A. PIERCE, Capt. and A. Q. M. oc31-v803-3w

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Manhattan Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1st, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York.	
2d—The amount of its capital stock is	$250,000.00
3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is	250,000.00
ASSETS.	
1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents	[illegible]
2d—Real Estate	None.
3d—Bonds owned by the Company	[illegible]
4th—Debts due the Company secured by first liens on Real Estate worth double the amount	[illegible]
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stocks and bonds	[illegible]
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums	11,377.75
7th—All other securities	5,975.73
	[illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	None.
Losses unadjusted	[illegible]
Unclaimed dividends	2,057.00
	[illegible]

WM. P. PALMER, President. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, January 31, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 13th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, oc31-v806-1mW&F No. 160 South Water street.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Lafayette Fire Insurance Company OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York.	
2d—The amount of its capital stock is	$150,000.00
3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is	150,000.00
ASSETS.	
1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents	[illegible]
2d—Real Estate unincumbered	10,500.00
3d—Bonds and stocks owned by the Com'y	None.
4th—Debts due the Company secured by first liens on Real Estate, worth double the amount	[illegible]
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stocks and bonds	[illegible]
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums	[illegible]
All other securities	[illegible]
	[illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	None.
Losses adjusted	[illegible]
Losses in suspense awaiting proofs	2,500.00
	[illegible]

TEUNIS J. BERGEN, President. J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD February 28, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th 1855 and an act amendatory thereto approved January 3rd 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing L. C. Hall and J. H. Stokes, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said L. C. Hall and J. H. Stokes is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield this 28th day of February, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, oc31-v805-1mW&F No. 160 South Water street.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Phoenix Fire Insurance Company Of Brooklyn, New York, January 1, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York.	
2d—The amount of its capital stock is	[illegible]
3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is	[illegible]
ASSETS.	
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents and other [illegible]	[illegible]
2d—Real Estate unincumbered	[illegible]
3d—Bonds and stocks owned by the Com'y	[illegible]
4th—Debts due the Company secured by liens on Real Estate	[illegible]
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stock bonds	[illegible]
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums	[illegible]
7th—All other securities	[illegible]
	[illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	None.
Losses unadjusted	[illegible]
All other claims against the Company	None.
	[illegible]
Surplus, September 1st, [illegible]	[illegible]

STEPHEN [illegible] WELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, February 3, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes, (Hall & Co.) of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him the said Agent, shall be taken and held as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes (Hall & Co.) is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, oc31-v804 1mW&F No. 160 South Water street.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large,
E. C. INGERSOLL.
State Treasurer,
WILLIAM BUTLER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.
Representatives in Congress,
District 1—ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
" 2—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
" 3—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.
" 4—CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.
" 5—OWEN LOVEJOY.
" 6—JESSE O. NORTON.
" 7—ELIJAH McCARTY.
" 8—LEONARD SWETT.
" 10—S. W. MOULTON.
" 11—STEPHEN G. HICKS.
" 13—ROBERT SMITH.

FOR SENATOR, 25TH DISTRICT,
J. D. WARD.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
59th District { A. G. THROOP, A. B. COOK, WM. E. GINTHER.
60th District { GEORGE W. GAGE, J. LYLE KING.
61st District { F. A. EASTMAN, L. BRENTANO.

Parson Brownlow's Appointments.

Bloomington, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 31.
Peoria, Peoria Co., Saturday, Nov. 1.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Monday, Nov. 3.

Gen. J. M. Ashley's Appointments.

Galesburgh, Friday, October 31st, afternoon or evening, as the local committee shall decide.
Princeton, Saturday evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Gen. Linder's Appointments.

Rock Island, Friday, October 31.
Joliet, Saturday, November 1.

Mr. Ingersoll's Appointments.

Lewistown, Fulton county, Friday, Oct. 31.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Appointments.

Kickapoo, Peoria county, Friday October 31.
Hennepin, Saturday, November 1.

Twentieth Senatorial District Appointments.

Daniel Richards, Union and Republican candidate for State Senator for the counties of Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside, and A. A. Terrell of Sterling, will speak in the evening at the following places:

Lyndon, Whiteside county, Friday, Oct. 31.
Grand de Tour, Ogle county, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Fifth Congressional District Appointments.

Hon. Aaron Tyler will address the people of the 5th Congressional district at the following times and places upon the war questions of the day:

Friday, October 31st, at Galesburg, at 7 o'clock p. m.
Saturday, November 1st, at Knoxville, at 7 o'clock p. m.
Monday, November 3d, at Peoria, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Hon. John V. Eustace's Appointments.

Hon. JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Dixon, will speak as follows, in favor of sustaining the war, the administration, and the Republican and Union ticket:

At Freeport, Friday evening, October 31.
At Galena, Monday evening, November 3.

Let the people turn out, and hear this able and eloquent champion of the government.

Hon John A. Gurley's Appointments.

Hon. John A. Gurley, of Ohio, and S. B. Perry, esq., of Chicago, will address the people of the 3d Congressional district at the following times and places:

Fulton, Whiteside county, Friday evening, October 31.

Grundy County.

Hon. J. W. Newport of Morris, and Henry Logan, esq, of Joliet, will address the citizens of Grundy county, as follows:

Gardner, Friday, October 31st, 7 p. m.

Hon. J. O. Norton will also address the meeting at Gardner.

Hon. Jesse O. Norton's Appointments.

Joliet, Saturday, Nov. 1, at 7 p. m.

Senator Wright of Indiana.

The Hon. Joseph A. Wright of Indiana will address the people of Illinois at the following times and places:

Jacksonville, Friday, October 31.
Quincy, Saturday, November 1.

☞ Why does every secessionist in Cook county vote for Sherman? Why is every man who has done and will do nothing for the war, for Sherman? Why is every man who swears that the South is right, and the North wrong, for Sherman? Why is every man who rejoices only over rebel victories for Sherman? Why? Not one of these is for Arnold—not one. We ask why?

THE PUBLIC DEBT—THE PROSPECT.

The exposition of the national finances, recently authoritatively made in the New York *Times*, showing that the outstanding obligations of the Government do not exceed six hundred and sixty millions of dollars, falls like a wet blanket upon the whole tribe of semi-secession orators and newspaper writers, who have, for months past, been insisting that the Republic was already bankrupt; and that, by sheer inability to carry on the war, peace must be made. They have only proclaimed that for the realization of which they are working with the industry and zeal worthy of a better cause. We have all the while known that when they put the public debt down in sums ranging from $1,200,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, they were exercising their imagination, not reciting facts; but being without the Treasury returns, we could only venture upon a general denial. With the figures now before us, we can heartily congratulate the country upon the consummate skill with which the national finances have been managed; and we can assure all doubters that the ability of the North to carry on the war for three years, even at the present rate of expenditure, is almost unimpaired. We presume it is true that in money—we mean gold—in all the material things which constitute national wealth, and in general capability of continuing the contest until the rebellion is put down, the country is richer to-day than when the war began. Individuals are nominally poorer, because the prices of real property are, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, universally depressed. Men have land as they had it before, but the arbitrary valuation is less. The fact produces embarrassment, and in some cases distress; but the ability of the nation to do, and to endure is not materially lessened thereby. In what pays, equips, feeds and transports men in armies, the Republic has suffered no loss. With open ports and an active commerce, with abundant crops and a brisk and remunerative foreign demand therefor, with full and profitable employment for labor, and with domestic markets which greedily absorb all its products, the increase of wealth for the last eighteen months, has, despite the enormous waste and destruction which war entails, and despite the abstraction, from the industry of the country, of nearly a million and a half of men, been steady, and to every patriotic man exceedingly gratifying. The distress that was to fall upon the North according to the insane vaticinations of the South, in the event of war, has not been observed; the grass that was to grow in our cities, has not yet begun to start; and bread riots that were to make property hasten to put an end to the war, have failed to come off as advertised. The North is as far from the ruin that was foretold, as the South is from that prosperity that was so confidently expected. While the resources of the one are daily increasing, the substance of the other is diminishing; and though our lazy pro-slavery generals may do nothing more than keep the armies of the enemy in the field and at bay, the victory for the Union is sure. Another year will, if foreign intervention can be avoided, cause a collapse at the South which no shin-plasters of the rebel government, no promises of their generals, no depth and intensity of hate among the masses can restore. We may then confidently announce, that the victory is already won. We wait but the fullness of time to grasp it.

Such is the outlook, if partisan fury in the North does not mar it. Should the country fall away from the support of the President by sending to Washington an opposition Congress; should the party that now secretly favors the South, and openly denounces the Government of the North, win a place in the management of national affairs, so that the efforts of the loyal man would be [illegible] by opposition at home, the prospect that now is so cheering would be darkened by threatening clouds, behind and beyond which no man can see. We entreat the men of the North west to stand by and support the constituted authorities of the land. By and through them, and them only, can peace be restored and bankruptcy avoided.

☞ Not a man in Cook county who is not for the prosecution of war in the most vigorous and effective manner, will vote for Arnold. There is not a man in Cook county who is in favor of the delay practised by McClellan and Buell (Democratic generals both, and both the recipients of the approbation of the Tory Convention) who will not vote for Sherman.

MEN OF MICHIGAN!

The Republicans of Michigan have every consideration which can be presented to the mind of patriots, to make a mighty effort to save their State from the clutches of the slave power. The high character that the State has attained by her devotion to freedom and her sacrifices in defense of the government, their own personal interests and self-respect, the safety of the Union, and the preservation of our Republican institutions, all prompt them to put forth every energy they possess to avert the calamity of a pro-slavery triumph. Will they disappoint the hopes of the loyal people of the North, or permit this burning disgrace through any neglect or indifference on their part?

Besides the general motives of love for slavery and sympathy with the rebels, which prompt the disunionists in Michigan to the unscrupulous efforts they are making to wrest the State from the hands of the Republicans, they have in view the glittering prize of a United States Senator, six members of Congress, a Legislature, all the county officers, and the whole administration of the State. This rich spoil is hereafter to be wielded for the benefit of slavery and against the government, or to remain in the hands of the Republican party. This vastly important question is to be settled on Tuesday next, and for all time, so far as the interests of the country are concerned. What is done then can never be undone. The men then elected are to decide whether the rebellion or the government shall triumph.

There is also involved in the issue the question whether all the vast expense of the war for the Union shall be paid by the loyal men of the North, or by the traitors who have brought it upon the country without cause, and for the vilest purposes. The Republican party is in favor of compelling the authors of the rebellion to bear the burden of their own sins by confiscating their property. This policy will save the people of Michigan more than *forty-five millions of dollars*, even though a "compromise" may not be made with the traitors by which the Government will agree to assume the rebel war debt, and to pay for all their lost slaves. That would add $2,000,000,000 more to the national debt, and $80,000,000 more to the burden of Michigan.

Let the Republicans of Michigan reflect calmly upon these alarming facts, and act accordingly. As they love their country and honor their own State, and regard their own interests, and the welfare of their posterity, let them do their whole duty in the coming contest. There is a mighty responsibility resting upon them. As they discharge it must they answer to God and the country!

☞ Not a man in Cook county, who wishes for a compromise with the rebels on any other terms than the Constitution offers, will vote for Arnold. There is not a man in the county who is willing to destroy the Constitution, that the rebels may be appeased, who will not vote for Sherman.

POTTER OF WISCONSIN.

We learn that a segment of the Milwaukee "Jenny Lind Club," misnamed Republican, has undertaken to beat that gallant and true-hearted gentleman, John F. Potter. It happens, we believe fortunately, that these pap-suckers who are arrayed against him have more malevolence than influence, and that the people of that district have the habit of opposing whatever they advocate, of defeating whatever they set their hearts upon. They should have electioneered for Potter if they desire to harm him.

We assure Mr. Potter's constituents that his defeat would, everywhere in the North, be regarded as a national calamity. True as the needle to the pole, unquestionable in his loyalty to the Government, wholly incorruptible, and ready to offer his life for the defense of the principles to which he is wedded, he ought to command the vote of every patriotic man in his district. The allegations against him are, when not frivolous, malevolent, growing mainly out of disappointment in the way in which the patronage of his district has been distributed. That he is a faithful representative of the interests of the people, and an earnest defender of the honor and unity of his country, even his opponent would not dare to deny. By all means elect him!

☞ Not a man will vote for Arnold whose whole soul is not glad when an Union victory is won. There is not a man in the district who laughs and chuckles over every Union defeat, who will not vote for Sherman.

BUELL'S DEFENDERS.

Not content with defending Buell, editorially, the *Times* has commanded its correspondents to aid in the up-hill work; and that one of them at Louisville is hard at it. We have no doubt that the other correspondent of that secesh concern, now in military prison at Alton until the end of the war, for aiding and comforting the enemy, would, if the keeper of the prison permitted him to write, join in and help with all his might. And if the labors of the two were insufficient, they might send for that third man, also a correspondent, who organized the lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Chicago, and who, while in the *Times'* employ, was sent out of Cairo on well grounded suspicion that he was acting as a spy. His testimony in favor of Buell would be valuable, and we have no doubt he would give it without hesitation. The affidavits of these added to the averments of the fire-in-the-rear man would be satisfactory to every secessionist in the country.

☞ Not a man in Cook county, who is not for the Union and the Constitution all the while, will vote for Arnold. There is not a secessionist in the district, who is openly or secretly wishing that the Union and the Constitution may be destroyed, who will not vote for Sherman.

KENTUCKY CURED.

No State in the Union has exercised so baleful an influence on the prosecution of the war as Kentucky. The politicians of that State have fiercely opposed every measure calculated to promote the Union cause by hurting the rebels. They resisted all the demands of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa for the removal of the infamous Buell. Their affection for him was in consequence of his tenderness for the rebels. But Kentucky is at last sick of Buell, who allowed the enemy under Bragg and Smith, to invade, plunder, and devastate the State, and then to march out of the State, and carry off their booty. This was too much even for border-State policy. Kentucky has had to take a dose of her own panacea, as compounded by Drs. Crittenden, Wickliffe, Prentice, Mallory and Garrett Davis. We hope it will do her good. It has cured her of Buellism and reconciled her to Gen. Rosecrans, the "abolitionist." Since the invasion of Bragg's army we hear of no more sympathy for "our Southern chivalric brethren," and but little growling at the proclamation. Indeed, nothing would please the insulted, plundered and maltreated Kentuckians better than to have a dose of practical proclamation administered to their Southern brethren who robbed them. We don't think Kentucky politicians will badger and bedevil the President hereafter as much as they have been in the habit of doing heretofore. They will not clutch at his arm and hold him back every time he wants to strike the rebels a blow. Maryland was cured of her love for the chivalry by Stonewall Jackson's ragamuffins about the same time her sister Kentucky was in the tender embraces of Gen. Bragg's freebooters. We think both these States may be set down on the side of the Union hereafter without resort to coercion.

☞ Why do all the secessionists in the city support Sherman? What is Dick Merrick making speeches in his favor for? Why are all the secession sprigs of slave-State aristocracy, here in Chicago, doing their utmost to promote his success? What do they want of him? What has he got in common with them? None of Sherman's friends have dared answer these questions.

Merrick's Speech.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Our attention has been called to the following article which appeared in the TRIBUNE of Sunday morning, and which purports to be an account of the speech delivered by Mr. Merrick at the meeting at Bryan Hall on Saturday night:

> Dick Merrick followed in another treasonable harangue of the bitterest description. He fully carried out the platform established by Story, Hayes & Co., and attacked the Administration upon all sides. He unblushingly declared himself the opponent of the Administration and of Abraham Lincoln; proclaimed the Union cause lost; lauded the course England is pursuing; taunted soldiers who were present with fighting for pay; expressed no sympathy with Union troops; lauded Buell and left an easy and open inference as to the location of his sympathies.
>
> During the treasonable harangue, and while he was declaring the Union cause lost, a freedom-loving, loyal Swiss, named J. L. D. Ponnaz, stung to the quick by the utterances, cried out "that is a lie." Immediately the crowd in the hall cried "put him out," "kill him," "shoot him," and made a rush for him. The gallant Swiss manfully stood his ground, and two soldiers from Camp Douglas, who were excited by the insults heaped upon them by the speaker, who denominated them as hirelings, sprang to his side to defend him. The crowd shrunk back. The speaker went on, but was again interrupted by an officer from Camp Douglas, who gave him the lie. The crowd thought prudence the better part of valor, and did not molest him.

The undersigned were present at the meeting referred to from the time it convened until it adjourned, and heard Mr. Merrick's speech throughout. It is untrue that Mr. Merrick "proclaimed the Union cause lost," It is untrue that "he lauded the cause England is pursuing." It is untrue that he "taunted soldiers who were present with fighting for pay," nor did he say anything which could possibly be so construed. It is untrue that "he expressed no sympathy for Union troops." It is untrue that he "lauded Buell;" on the contrary, he did not mention General Buell's name, or refer to him or his conduct. It is untrue that "he heaped insults upon them,"—the soldiers—or "denominated them as hirelings," or said anything whatever that could possibly be so construed. It is untrue that "he was interrupted by an officer from Camp Douglas, who gave him the lie," but it is true that whilst commenting upon the subject of arbitrary arrests, he was interrupted by a gentleman, who stated that he was from LaSalle, and had been a prisoner at Camp Douglas for three months, and was now out on parole, and had never been informed for what he had been arrested. In fine—we certify that the article above quoted is untrue from beginning to end.

SAM. W. FULLER,
Chairman of the meeting.
B. S. MORRIS, Vice-President.

REMARKS.—We have not the slightest disposition to do Mr. Merrick injustice. Our regular reporters were, on the evening of the Sherman meeting, one at the Democratic nominating pow-wow, and the other at Parson Brownlow's great gathering. The syllabus of Merrick's speech was derived from an intelligent gentleman who came from the hall where the speech was made, directly to our office; and despite the verbal inaccuracies of statement, which Messrs. Fuller and Morris criticise, we take it for granted that so far as that statement pretends to give the animus of the speaker, it is not wrong. But we shall take further pains to inquire into the matter, meanwhile giving Mr. Merrick's apologists the benefit of their card, such as it is. We suspect that even they would not care to assert that the speech as delivered (not the report in the secesh organ) had a trace of genuine loyalty to the Government in it.

☞ Not a man will vote for Arnold, who is not willing to support the Government at any time and at all times. There is not a man in the district who is opposed to the Government who will not vote for Sherman. Why?

Smuggling by Ladies.

Our Memphis correspondent details various expedients resorted to for the replenishment of the larder and the bar of the "confederacies." They are enough to "make a horse laugh. Here are some of them:

A woman was passing the lines on the 21st in a carriage. She was desired to alight, and did so with evident difficulty. The guard was suspicious and turned her over to the attentions of a female, "an intelligent contraband," by whose attentions she was safely relieved of a girdle passing round her waist, from which depended, by strings, no less than twelve pairs of boots, each boot contained bottles of whisky, or military lace, and other articles much needed in Dixie. A colored woman was found passing the lines in a condition suggestive of excessive dropsical or other symptoms. She was required to alight from the vehicle. She obeyed with the utmost difficulty, and when on the ground stood in a painful position with her feet very far apart. Examination brought to light, far beyond the ample dimensions of calico exposed to outward view, a five gallon demijohn, suspended by strings ingeniously fastened to a girdle at the waist.

Some of the boys thought that liquor should be called "black-strap." "It *was* excellent brandy, writes our reporter."

☞ Judge the loyalty of the candidates by the company they keep—see who support Sherman's claims, see who is for Arnold. All the secessionists for the first; not a disloyal man for the last.

A Very Desirable Canvass.

In a letter to the Philadelphia *Press* of the 26th, Parson Brownlow says:

I have canvassed the entire North in defense of the Union cause, and in vindication of the present administration, and I now propose to recanvass the whole, in order to expose the villanies of its army officers, paymasters, swindlers, and upstarts, who are eating up the subsistance of the government.

☞ Every man who is opposed to internal improvements by the Government is for Sherman, who is from that fact known to be opposed to the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The Disloyal Northern Papers.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, referring to a secret organization of disloyalists which is known to exist in some of the Northern States, thus graphically pictures certain Northern papers supposed to be acting under their influence:

"We could name several newspapers, which, beyond all question in our minds, are conducted under its influence and for the furtherence of its objects. These papers profess indeed to be loyal to the Union, for they are afraid of the swift retribution that they know would follow an open exhibition of treason, but they diligently devote themselves to the selection and publication of such matter as they deem calculated to dispirit the friends of the Union and to encourage the rebels."

☞ Not a fire-in-the-rear man will vote for Arnold. Every fire-in-the-rear man in the country will vote for Sherman.

Major General Rosecrans.

As a just though delayed recognition of his merits, Gen. Rosecran's commission as major general dates from the 21st March, 1862—promotion being his reward for his valuable services in Western Virginia. He "ranks" all the major generals in the 14th corps.

☞ What has Sherman promised or what has he done that every disloyal man in the county should be laboring with all his might to secure his election?

What the Southern Allies Look For.

[From the Memphis (Grenada) Appeal.]

There can be no doubt but that the Democrats will exercise a controlling power in the next Congress, and will thus be enabled to put a check on the wild schemes and radical projects of the abolitionists. This will at least change the character, if it does not stop the prosecution, of the war.

☞ Every man who votes for Arnold will be a warm, earnest friend and zealous supporter of the government. There is not in Cook county an enemy of the Republic who will not vote for Sherman.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recommends that the Indiana Legislature return Jesse D. Bright to the Senate for the balance of his unexpired term, as a rebuke to the abolition Senate for his expulsion. To this shameless proposition even Indiana butternut journals object.

☞ Will Sherman's friends tell us why all the disloyal men in the county are for him, and against Arnold? Why is this? What do they see in Sherman that will serve their purpose? Who can tell? What is it?

AN INSIDE VIEW OF SECESSIA.

An Interesting Review and Statement by the Editor of the Vicksburg Whig

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

TESTIMONY OF ONE WHO KNOWS.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As a citizen of the South, who has resided there until within the past few days, I may be able to give some glimpses of the Southern side of this rebellion, which may be new to some of your readers. The object, the only of the rebellion was and is to place in power men who were so sectional as to be hopeless of any position higher than that to which their immediate constituents could elevate them in the district in which they resided. As this object of itself could not hold out sufficient inducements to hope for anything like a hearty support of the people, it became a matter of necessity to assume some cloak which should blind the country and screen themselves—and this cloak was "Liberty." Commencing at the Charleston convention, where they first began the work which was intended to result in the election of Mr. Lincoln, they followed it up with a political campaign that never before had its equal in intense sectional excitement. The country was kept at a white heat with the cry of "Black Republican," was assured on every hand that its very existence was periled and that its rights and its liberty were about to depart and forever. The election of Mr. Lincoln, they claimed, proved the truth of their assertions, and also demonstrated the peculiar love which these patriots *par excellence* had for the "sacred soil of the sunny south." Taking advantage of the intense excitement which they had created during the political canvass, they followed it up immediately with the cry that an Abolitionist was elected president, that the country was undone, and nothing but secession could save it from utter degradation.

Allowing no time for the excitement to cool, awaiting no acts of Mr. Lincoln which would justify these statements, they immediately set in motion the machinery of secession. The sober-minded looked on the excitement which was sweeping the land, and which they were impotent to resist, with honor. The very principles of republican liberty, now so completely subverted, were almost distrusted in view of the wild scenes of anarchy which were met at every hand. Heretofore this state of things had been only of a general nature, but soon it began to manifest itself in a very special manner. Vigilance committees usurped the civil powers, law and order was set aside or trampled under foot. Suspicion became conviction. Post offices were siezed by these vigilants, letters opened and read before delivery or mailing, and where the contents were in any manner objectionable to any member of this gang of outlaws the writer was immediately dealt with as a "traitor to the South!" To receive a letter containing sentiments opposed in any way to this state of things was as fatal to the recipient as to the writer, and the citizen who received few or no letters was accused of carrying on a "secret correspondence." This latter arrangement was made to apply to private conversation. He who said nothing was charged with "secret" opposition and was subjected to the same treatment as the man who said anything "disloyal," and nothing save the loudest protestations in favor of the existing reign of terror, and the deepest condemnation of everything like law and order would insure a man immunity from personal danger. While these things were being done in the local districts the country was traversed with the leaders, calling on the people to arouse and protect their "liberty." These leaders suddenly become the peculiar devotees of "liberty," and nothing but the uprising of the masses to sustain them would save the land from one common ruin. With this state of things you will not be surprised that the conventions which were called were mere clay in the hands of these secession potters, and took any shape which they were pleased to mould. South Carolina, after "going out" sent commissioners to the other conventions, and any members who might fail to see the necessity or benefit of this state of things, could not resist the outward pressure, and so everything was compelled to yield to the storm.

But, Mr. Editor, all this time it was a very grave question if the heart of the people was in this matter. The Whigs (although a Democrat, I am compelled to acknowledge the Democrats were the prime movers in secession) were calling loudly for the submission of these amended constitutions to the people, were even intimating that the patriotism of some of the leaders was of a very sudden growth. The cry of "traitor" soon settled the Whigs, however, and the seceders had a clear and open field. I touch lightly on this part of the rebellion as it is pretty well known already to the public, wishing simply to show that, while there is a large mass of the South altogether opposed to the rebellion (which I state of my own knowledge) they are and have been rendered helpless and unable to make any opposition owing to the immense excitement which, by one means or another has been maintained in the public mind from the beginning, and which has now assumed the shape of a remorseless hatred to every man North or South, in any way favorable to the Union.

On the 1st day of July, 1861, by proclamation of both sides, the mails were closed, and we were left to ourselves. This was about the first general indication that there was war in the land. The old familiar stamps were replaced by the "etherial blues," the "U. S." on the mail bags was "crossed out" and the novel initials "C. S. A." substituted. All this looked strange, unpleasantly so, but soon became familiar. The most disagreeable feature of the new state of things was the flag. Its rebellious folds offended the eye from every house top, and every breeze flaunted the hideous ensign in the face of the passer by. But as all the poets of the land agreed that soon "the Stripes and Stars" would bow to "the stars and bars" it became an ensign of some importance. The supply of provisions was enormous beyond all precedent. The levee at New Orleans was piled mountains high, and every warehouse throughout the land was filled to overflowing. Many merchants, fearful of the future, were forcing their goods on the market at great sacrifices, and certainly secession looked quite comfortable. To make this more so the belief was wide-spread, general and universal, that Europe was not only willing and anxious, but would be compelled by the want of cotton to acknowledge, and even, if necessary, to assist, the confederacy. Said the Rev. C. K. Marshall, a very eminent divine, on the occasion of a flag presentation to a new company—"Soon, very soon, you will see the queen of all the isles on her knees before the infant giant (the new confederacy) begging him to let her have his cotton." This belief had been generated and fostered by all the speakers and papers throughout the land, and being a very agreeable reflection was immediately adopted and implicitly believed by the people, and what is more remarkable, soon became to be relied on by the leaders themselves. With this introduction I will pass over the history of the war for the first ten months—with which every reader must be familiar—and will attempt a description of the situation of secessia and the sentiment of the people after the fall of New Orleans. At that time the rebels had been defeated at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson; Nashville had fallen, Columbus and Islan No. 10 were gone, Price, Van Dorn & Co. were whipped at Pea Ridge, Fort Pillow was virtually captured and the fall of Memphis beyond a doubt. In the midst of this gloom came the terrible news of the fall of New Orleans, and to add to these cumulative horrors was the announcement that Beauregard could not hold out over three hours against a general attack from Halleck. In North Carolina defeat had followed defeat, Fort Pulaski, in Georgia, was gone, and Florida furnished her full quota of disasters. The fall of New Orleans and Memphis took with it the loss of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. Mobile was hourly expected to follow in the train of disasters, which would ensure to the federals the quiet possession of the States of Alabama and Mississippi. Savanna was a hopeless hope, and thus was the State of Georgia to be added to the towering pyramid of confederate disaster. The result of this state of things can be easily imagined. A general gloom pervaded the country. The authorities at Richmond could afford no hope. Their condition was desperate. Cut off from the supplies of Northern Louisiana and Texas it was an impossibility to maintain an army in the Gulf States, and secession, "Like scorpion girt by fire," had no alternative but sting itself and die. The case was desperate, and required desperate measures. Having no idea of the important ally soon to be found in the vascillating and inactive policy of the federal authorities, it was finally determined, as a forlorn hope, to fortify Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, in order to obtain, if possible, those supplies from the west of that river, without which supplies the rebels would be compelled to abandon the entire territory over which they claimed to hold authority, save that portion enclosed within the line of pickets around the city of Richmond. After the passing away of the first gloom, the people began to look to the future. Further resistance was out of the question, the terrible war, so destructive of every interest of the South, was at an end, the dawning of better days lighted up the future, inquiries as to the amount of tonnage were instituted preparatory to the shipment of the great staple, the upward tendency of prices on all articles was checked, and a general, genial and thankful feeling took the place of the former terrible despondency. But to all these hopes and anticipations there was in store for the people a terrible disappointment. Soon the do-nothing, strategetic, conic-section policy of the federal commanders began to manifest itself. The fortifications at Vicksburg were allowed to progress in the face of an immense fleet, which could have caused their surrender in half an hour. Eleven weeks were afforded to the rebels to recuperate, and their authorities to reinstate the feelings of their followers which had been so ruthlessly severed from their grasp by the previous activity of the Union forces. At the end of that time the flotilla lifted the siege and the joyful intelligence was wafted from one extreme of the country to the other. Mobile resolved on a like determined resistance, New Orleans became a scoff for her easy surrender, while Savannah sent greeting that she should never, never, surrender. The trade with Texas was opened, the troops west of the Mississippi who had been previously disbanded were reorganized, a commander was sent there to organize the "Trans-Missisippi District," and the entire ground is now to be fought over.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The scale of prices which maintains throughout the country will give a fair index of the condition of affairs in the Gulf States. Army shoes are worth $25, boots $50 to $75, according to quality, coats $75 to $125, common shirts $150 a dozen, bacon 75c per pound, brown soap $4 a bar, thread $1 a spool, pins $1 a paper, calico $2.50 a yard, flour $50 per barrel, candles $4.75 per pound, and other things in proportion. Salt, which now brings $30 would be out of the question were it not for the supplies obtained from western Louisiana. The corn crop throughout the country is large, and corn can be had for $1.25 per bushel. The prices above mentioned are not occasioned by the depreciated state of the currency, but are regulated wholly by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. In cattle there is a liberal supply furnished by Texas, and so long as the Mississippi is held by the rebels, there will be no scarcity of [illegible], and salt meat will become abundant by driving stock to the salt works in western Louisiana to be packed. The Red River, in connection with the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroads, pouring in immense supplies, and so long as this is permitted an army of considerable size can be maintained in the cotton States. Large supplies are also procured at Mobile. From these mainly comes the flour used in Mississippi by soldiers and citizens, a large amount of clothing, and all the domestic goods which can be obtained from the manufactories in Georgia. In addition to this Mobile is now the only avenue of communication between Richmond and the West, telegraphic, mail and passenger. Mobile and Vicksburg are thus considered as two very important points by the rebels, and their loss would be regarded as disastrous in the extreme.

The conscript act is being rapidly enforced and its enforcement has resulted in the complete prostration of all private enterprise. Men are taken from their fields, workshops and firesides, and immediately placed in camps of instruction, from which they are attached to regiments and companies, as they may be needed. The regulations are such that few or no substitutes can be furnished, and as a consequence all are compelled to take up arms. This act has effected a very great increase in the rebel army, which will number not far from 700,000, if allowed to be enforced throughout the South. There will be arms of one kind and another for all these men, and their native pride, added to the finger of scorn from those at home pointed at all delinquents, will cause them to use these arms quite as efficiently as any men in the field. Clothing and all kinds of supplies, for such an army, will be difficult to furnish even in small quantities, from their own resources, but this very destitution will be used to incite the men to greater efforts to obtain supplies from the federal army, and provision forays will constitute the greater part of rebel movements where left to mature their plans. At the outset, this conscript act was regarded as a great usurpation of authority, and was pronounced by the governor of Virginia as unconstitutional on the ground that it overrode the celebrated dogma of State rights, one of the principles—if it has any—which this rebellion was specially inaugurated to maintain; but the subsequent regulations in regard to substitutes, taking all alike, rich and poor, soon reconciled the masses to its enforcement. Another circumstance in favor of its general enforcement is that the business of agriculture being mainly in the hands of negroes, can be prosecuted as usual.

DETERMINED SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The Union, conservative, or sober sentiment, as you choose to term it, of the South, is dormant, unable to make any head against the popular current, while the prevailing and dominant sentiment is determined resistance. This sentiment is not to be lightly regarded nor overlooked. It is not an exposition of disunion, but an embodiment of intense, unrelenting hatred to the North, with the watchword, "Death to the Yankees," as all Northerners are termed. Perhaps no better exposition of this feeling can be given than that embodied in a speech made by Barksdale in the rebel Congress. In the course of his remarks, on a recent occasion, he made use of some expressions which caused a member to remind him of a constitutional provision that was adverse to his sentiments. Said Barksdale: "I wish gentlemen present, and the world in general, to understand that constitutions, laws, justice, right and precedents, all are to be overlooked, unthought of, and must yield to the one great, vital, all-important, imperative necessity of whipping the Yankees—that once accomplished, we are willing to listen to twaddle about constitutions." And he spoke the prevailing sentiment of the South. It is this feeling that has enabled the authorities to enforce the conscript act, and which will enable them to place in the field immense numbers, with instructions to take their supplies by force from the Union army. It is this sectional feeling—a feeling which has been encouraged for a generation, and which is deaf to reason and dumb to entreaty—that is appealed to; and while the North is divided on different matters of comparatively minor importance, the South is a unit, and nothing but a series of Union successes will bring them to the full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties.

FEELINGS OF THE UNION MEN.

The feelings of the Union men of the South have undergone a great change since the commencement of the rebellion. At that time, helpless in themselves to stem the tide, debarred from expressing a sentiment favorable to the Union by the cry of secessionists, that no Union or friends of the South could be better Southern men than those who were "native and to the manor born," distressed at the terrible state of things around them, grieved at the impotency of the authorities at Washington, overwhelmed by the terrific excitement which was sweeping the country like a whirlwind, they were left with everything to fear and nothing for which to hope. There was no opportunity for consultation or co-operation. The merest utterance of a Union sentiment would cost a man his life. The vascillating and dilitory policy of the federal government gave no hope of belief, and the only course left the Union man was to stultify his better feelings, foreswear his earnest convictions and join the pestiferous but popular multitude, and soon he could be seen with pale cheeks and quivering lips, to those sentiments which belied his heart. As time wore on the federal government began to show signs of vitality, and ultimately of power; and now the Union men are again looking to the future. In giving the sentiments of these men, I wish to be as careful and accurate as possible, premising by saying that this sentiment is undoubtedly the feeling of two-thirds of the substantial men of the South. The Union men have no hope of, and no desire for, the restoration of the Union as it was. Such restoration gives no guarantee against a repetition at any time of the terrible ordeal through which they are now passing. The doctrine of State rights must be greatly limited if not wholly ignored. The so-called confederate government have already done this and demonstrated its wisdom. The general government must become such a power that its agents will not discharge their constitutional functions by sufferance, but by authority. The administration of the legal duties of the general government must not be discharged in a spirit of dalliance and apology, but, while being conducted with moderation, must evidence firmness and determination. It is believed all this can be accomplished under the authority already delegated by the constitution. While the freedom of speech and the press must be preserved inviolate, treason written or spoken cannot be looked upon as freedom, but anarchy, and must be immediately and effectually crushed. In a word, the government must be a living, tangible substance, and not a theory. The slavery question—the real cause of all the troubles, and the means by which crafty, scheming and ambitious men have been able to seize and nearly overturn "the mildest and best government on earth"—must be effectually and forever settled.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

While the press of the south has been mainly instrumental in producing and fostering the rebellion, and its conductors have been unremitting "in season and out of season" in the cause, yet their very efficiency, and the success attending it, has been a source of constant dread, and the policy of the confederate government, as shown by its repeated acts, is to do away with this great engine of power entirely. Were every press in the land destroyed to-day, the authorities at Richmond would breathe much more freely. The conscript act at first took *all* within the prescribed ages. This created such a tremendous uproar that Congress was compelled to pass an exemption act. This act exempted printers actually employed, and thus enabled the press to maintain its sway. A rigid censorship was then established, and editors were uncertain in regard to what was contraband, and whenever writing on general matters, usually submitted their manuscript to their friends for judgment before publication. Major General Van Dorn, after declaring martial law to be "the will of the commanding general," ordered that any editor criticising the acts of a commissioned officer should be fined $1,000 and imprisoned six months, while the patriotism and loyalty of an editor might be beyond question, yet the slightest symptoms of unbelief in the perfection of Jeff. & Co. subjected him at once to the tender mercy of the confederate authorities. In addition to this, the last session of the rebel congress restricted the exemptions to practical printers, thus emptying the offices of editors, reporters, clerks, &c., &c., thereby virtually closing them up at one sweep. On the destruction of the press the rebel authorities will be able to work out their little problem of a titled aristocracy much more at their ease and to their greater satisfaction.

A few papers in the South venture on a partial opposition to the ruling powers, but this is done at imminent risk, and can only be ventured on in editorials which claim to be secesh *par excellence*, and by condemning the stupidity of under officials, and expressing the belief that Davis is in ignorance of it. These papers are a source of great annoyance to the rebel leaders, and I have the authority of a member of the rebel Congress for saying that the best manner in which to silence them had been the subject of free discussion in the secret sessions of Congress. The conscript act and scarcity of paper will accomplish all that is desired.

Hospital stores are very scarce. Medicines cannot be obtained in any large quantities, and all other hospital supplies are pretty much exhausted, and very great inconvenience and suffering is the result. There is a great scarcity of nurses. This has been obviated heretofore, in a measure, by sending patients to private houses, but this general distribution of troops throughout the country was found to work disastrously, as there was no way of hearing of their whereabouts and condition, and the different corps were becoming dissolved. To obviate this, invalids were restricted to the hospitals, and the consequence is great suffering for the want of proper attention and nourishment. The rebel army has suffered very much from sickness, which is the more remarkable as the location of the troops has mainly been in a more healthy latitude than a large portion of them were accustomed to. Whisky, which is bought for the hospitals, brings from twenty dollars to twenty-three dollars per gallon. This is a pretty fair index of the prices ruling for hospital supplies, and of their scarcity.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.

The bombardment of Vicksburg was no insignificant affair, although the results were meagre. The location of the city, which is dotted around among hills, proved its safety. On learning that the fleet had started out from New Orleans, and that the city was to be defended, a large majority of the citizens immediately removed their household effects to the interior. The merchants and traders did the same with their stocks, and it was a curious and lively scene to see the streets and roads lined with these moveables. Fabulous prices were paid for teams, and the planters adjoining the city enjoyed a fine harvest by assisting in this general evacuation. The country for miles around was soon dotted with camps of every description, from the camp made of brush to the more pretentious one erected by throwing carpets over stakes previously driven in the ground. The general expectation was that the city would be captured the first day of the bombardment, the object in moving being to save life and wait the hour when the fatal blow should be struck. The result was they were compelled to remain in this condition for three months, during which time there was more or less shelling every day. The city itself presented a desolate appearance. The shelling not being continuous gave an opportunity to those who remained—quite a number—to attend to their domestic affairs, after which they gave their attention to the bombardment. The women and children congregated in the rear of the hills and quietly awaited the result. On the opening of an engagement, a terrific report caused by firing the mortars would be heard, which would cause the windows of the tenantless houses to rattle, followed by a moment of silence, when the roar of the approaching shell could be heard growing more and more distinct until the sound resembled a train of railroad cars, when the shell would suddenly dash into a building with the velocity of lightning, bury itself ten feet under the surface of the earth and explode with a noise like thunder, heaving up a large mass of earth, tearing up the floor and otherwise injuring the building, but not totally destroying the house. While this was going on the shells would be continually hissing and roaring around, some bursting in the air, the pieces striking roofs and breaking windows, others striking the hills and consequently falling harmless, the whole presenting a picture terrible to behold and impossible to describe. Most of the shells from Capt. Porter's mortars (Com. Farragut's fleet) fell without exploding, while those from the upper fleet (Com. Davis') almost invariably exploded. Of the percussion shells fired scarcely any exploded. They were opened and the powder extracted, quite an important item as powder was $4.00 a pound. Some of the shots fired by the lower fleet were extraordinary, and quite astonishing the beholders. Several conical shells fell in the cemetery, located two miles north-east of the city, and distant some five or six miles from the boats that fired them. A soldier lying under a tree reading, some four miles east of the city, was mortally wounded by the falling of a limb cut from the tree by a conical shell, which finally fell in front of a residence some half mile beyond. On the morning of the 28th of June a portion of Commodore Farragut's fleet passed up the river and joined the upper fleet. The boats got under way about four o'clock, and the combined fleets opened on the city. The scene was terrible and sublime. It was estimated that 195 shot and shell fell in the city to the minute. The iron hail poured in a continuous sheet, and with such effect that the batteries could make but feeble resistance. Every living thing in the city sought a place of shelter. Soldiers and citizens, dogs and cattle, all cowered beneath the hills, or sought refuge in a stampede to the interior. A handful of men could have landed and spiked the guns, so universal was the panic. This lasted for about two hours and a half when the firing ceased. The city presented a curious spectacle; nearly every house had a hole through it, while some houses were quite destroyed. One bedroom situated on the end of a porch had fifty-three holes through it, made by grape shot. On the night of the 15th of July Commodore Farragut rejoined his fleet, when a repetition was given of the performance of the 28th of June, with the added horror of the bombardment being in the night. To the flash of the cannon and the glare of the bursting shells was added the light of two large frame houses, set on fire by the shells, making a scene of horror difficult to imagine. The bombardment was kept up with different degrees of intensity, at intervals of several hours, for eleven weeks, yet the damage to the city will be repaired for less than $100,000.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS.

Being deprived of supplies from foreign countries, and having no manufactories at home, the railroads throughout the South are in the condition that any roads would be which were used to their utmost capacity for such a length of time without repairs. The machine shops are utterly unable to keep the locomotives in order, and the roads are gradually but surely becoming useless, and their existence is simply a question of time. The rebel government has taken military possession of the roads, and every employe has a military rank, conductors ranking as captains, and so on. The necessities of transportation have caused a curious mingling of cars. A train of fifty or sixty freight cars will have representatives from nearly every road in the South. Passenger travel is five cents a mile, and shipments of freight in any amount is out of the question. This is illustrated in the price of sugar in Richmond, which was thirty to forty cents at a time when it was a drug on the Mississippi at one to two cents. As the Union forces have advanced into the country the rolling stock of railroads has been removed further south, thus furnishing means for the transportation of troops and munitions of war. Without this great addition to the stock, railroading to any extent, would have ceased before this. The roads in some of the States are authorized to issue money, and have availed themselves of the opportunity, and now many portions of the south are flooded with this currency in amounts ranging from five cents upwards. Cancelled tickets are used, and every species of bonds, mortgages, coupons, &c., are cut up and printed on the blank side for this purpose. This grant to the roads was a great accommodation to them, as they were enabled by this means, and by means of their net earnings, to purchase such articles as the country possessed, even at their greatly enhanced prices.

The currency of the county is composed of confederate notes, railroad money, bank notes and due bills of private firms and individuals. It is not uncommon in Alabama to receive, as change, a ticket issued by a ferryman in western Louisiana or Texas. Everything goes without enquiry. A man will sell a barrel of flour, and take his pay in a hat full of these issues, looking only at the amounts called for on the face of the bills.

The proportion of death from sickness in the rebel hospitals and army has been very large. A physician in one of the army hospitals remarked in my hearing that it seemed an impossibility to make any head against sickness even in its mildest form. He attributed this to constitutional weakness, added to the entire absence of almost everything in the way of hospital supplies. The rebels have been able until lately to furnish flour to the army, and to this is probably to be attributed in a great measure the wide spread sickness which has prevailed throughout their army. Corn and bacon is the natural food of the Southerner, and is probably the proper food for a hot climate, and it might be a very excellent arrangement to furnish the federal army in that country with corn and meat instead of flour. Allowing flour to be as wholesome as meal, it is apparent that the facilities for baking it into wholesome bread must be wanting in almost every instance, while meal in the most simple form of baking is as wholesome and quite as good as any way in which it can be used. In a word, poor bread—and soldiers can have but little else—is very unwholesome, while corn meal and water, mixed and baked is a perfectly wholesome food, and experience shows is the best food for a southern climate. The use of flour, the want of medicines, and inability to endure hardship, have made sickness about equal to burial. Especially is this the case at this time, when the regulations are so strict that it is very difficult for a man to get on the sick list until nature is about exhausted. It is related of Beauregard that while at Corinth, and when his men were decimated by disease, he refused to allow any one on the sick roll who had life enough left to announce themselves as unwell. Under such circumstances the hospital has now become but the anteroom to the grave.

The scarcity of provisions this year is in wonderful contrast with the abundance of the year previous. On the 1st of June, 1861, shelled corn in bulk could find no buyers at forty-five cents a bushel. Bacon was dull at eight cents. This was caused by the immense amount which had been shipped South during the winter and spring previous. Added to this, there never had been so promising a season for corn throughout the South. A great stimulus had been given to its growth. Many cotton fields were plowed under and corn planted in its place. Every nook and corner was brought into requisition. The yield fully justified the expectations of the planters and was enormous. Yet, notwithstanding the unparalleled amount of western produce and the unprecedented home yield, on the first of June, 1862, unshelled corn was worth $2.75, meal $3.60, and bacon 50 to 60 cents, showing that under no circumstances could the south, although a purely agricultural country, supply herself with food. And the prospect for the future is even worse. Although the breadth of corn planted this year is much larger than the year previous, yet the dearth of white labor caused by the conscript act, and the general disaffection which prevails among the negroes, will greatly limit the amount harvested. Many of the larger planters have detailed negroes to work the land of those of their poorer neighbors who have joined the army, and in this way a large amount of labor is lost to the country. Of meat there will be enough to fix the price at not over seventy-five cents a pound for bacon if salt can be had. There is an abundance of this in western and southwestern Louisiana, but the great want of transportation prevents its being distributed throughout the country. For a very respectable region around Memphis the country is well supplied with salt obtained by smuggling.

GUNBOAT ARKANSAS.

At daybreak on the morning of the 15th of July last, heavy firing was heard up the Yazoo River, and it was announced that the long talked of, long expected ram Arkansas was about to make the attempt to run the federal fleet, and obtain a position beneath the guns at Vicksburg. The firing became more and more rapid, and a position on one of the hills of Vicksburg revealed the smoke of several boats rapidly descending the Yazoo River, and keeping up a cannonading as they came. The rear boat was distinguishable from the others by the large volume of smoke which she poured out, and as the chimney of the Arkansas was known to be seven feet in diameter, this boat was immediately pronounced the ram. All eyes were therefore fixed on the "big smoke," and it was watched with the most intense interest. Soon the ram entered the Mississippi. The fleet of Commodore Davis, together with ten boats of Commodore Farragut's fleet which had previously joined Commodore Davis, as related above, were lying about five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo River, and while the ram was making this distance there was a cessation of the firing, the federal boats which had first attacked the ram up the Yazoo having joined the fleet some time in advance of his arrival. In a few moments the firing was resumed, and became more and more intense as the ram neared the fleet, until one continuous roar announced that a strife more terrific than any this war has yet furnished was going on. For a while immense clouds of white smoke shut out all view of the movements, and only the continuous roar announced that the Arkansas "still lived." After some twenty minutes the "big smoke" emerged from beneath the white cloud, and presently there hove in sight a low black craft with the rebel flag flying from her stern, which soon made the landing. Generals Breckinridge, Van Dorn and Smith, accompanied by their aids and followed by the populace, hurried to the river. Capt. Brown, her commander, was standing on the deck, the blood running down his face. In response to the cheers of the crowd, he removed his cap, disclosing a gash down the forehead, and said: "Boys, I was never under fire before, but am not so badly scared as I expected to be." He afterwards stated in private conversation, that when he came in full view of the flotilla he had no hope of ever seeing Vicksburg. The boat was covered with T rail, turned and matched, presenting a plane surface. The places where the balls had struck on this armor were indicated by bright glistening spots, and she was literally dotted with them. Her smoke stack was so completely riddled that it could only be repaired by sheathing. One shell struck her fair on the prow, breaking the iron plating and burying itself in the timber beneath. An eleven inch solid shot went through her iron side, on the deck, passed a line just above her fighting deck, passed through her smoke-stack, and striking the opposite wall or side, mashing a man who happened to be leaning there, fell to the floor. Another shot struck the side of a port hole and passed in, killing several. She had been considered and announced as perfectly invulnerable, and the commander himself, and all others, were astonished at the manner in which she was torn up. Her loss consisted of ten killed and as many wounded. One man who had recklessly put his head out of a port-hole was cut in two by a shot, and his head and shoulders fell in the river. His legs and body were immediately thrown after his head. In contrast to this recklessness, another man was so overcome with terror that he could not stand on his feet. An unfortunate shot killed him while lying on the deck. The shot which wounded the captain, who was in the wheel house, killed the first pilot, and wounded another, and for a moment there was no one at the wheel. Her subsequent career and destruction is well known. The bravery of her commander and crew is cheerfully acknowledged by all, and the rebel ram Arkansas will long be remembered for her memorable trip on the 15th July, 1862.

HOPES AND CALCULATIONS OF THE REBELS.

All the energies of the confederacy will be bent to maintain the war till the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's presidential term. The idea has become general that by that time a man will be elected who will represent the views of the peace democrats. It is well understood, (however erroneous it may be,) that every day adds to the number of their friends in the north, and that already the northern secessionists—conservatives, they are called here—are in a numerical majority. Every argument used in the North in reference to the constitutional rights of men who have trampled the constitution under their feet is hailed with delight. The Chicago *Times*, which is universally regarded as their great advocate in the Northwest, is almost entirely reprinted in the Southern papers. All the convention proceedings of the peace Democrats are immediately copied and spread broadcast, and received with the wildest joy. A few of the leaders who are well satisfied that the divisions the North will do what their armies never can, are beginning to be jealous of the conservatives, and to put the people on their guard with reference to the future. A public speaker recently addressed his audience as follows: "These conservatives, while they are doing us infinite service, are by no means actuated by the great principles which underlie our rebellion—the divine right of slavery—but are working entirely for pay, and when peace is declared you will see them landing by hundreds at your levee, with their editorials and speeches in their hands, they will swarm through our land like locusts, eat up our substance, and elbow one side the noble patriots who have sacrificed all for the cause. While we are shedding our blood, they are sitting in their easy chairs; let them remain there." This public expression of the opinion of these men, which is held there, finds an echo in all private conversations from Galveston to Richmond. So strong was this sentiment that the friends of Mr. Vallandigham published a statement, to the effect that he was a Southerner by birth and education, and was, consequently, sincere in his efforts in their behalf. If the North has any self-respect, and is in earnest, it is to be hoped that it will adopt the sentiments of Mr. Barksdale, and unanimously announce that the rebels must be whipped first, "and when this is done they are willing to listen to *twaddle* about constitutions."

REBEL FINANCES.

So long as confederate notes will answer the purposes of money—which they now do at the point of the bayonet, as any man refusing to take them is immediately subjected to a court-martial—so long will the rebels be easy on money matters. While these notes express on their face a promise of redemption at a time uncertain and in the event of a contingency which it is to be hoped may never occur—a treaty of peace with the United States—it is well understood that even in the event of these contingencies being all fulfilled, the money will never be paid. The first act will be a general sweeping repudiation of the entire indebtedness of the rebel government, while the present system of direct taxation will be maintained. As the country now holds over $300,000,000 worth of cotton this tax can be readily paid, while the holders of rebel scrip would turn every dollar in their possession to have peace. Their success, therefore, holds out the brightest inducements to the leaders. With slavery established forever, and themselves permanently installed in office, they could desire no more. And certainly to a man utterly devoid of any principle, and governed entirely by selfish motives, the end in view is worth striving for, and will be striven for desperately, the more particularly as they are convinced that the majority of the North will be too happy to treat with them at the next presidential election.

☞ There is not a man who will vote for Arnold who had not rather die than see the Union and Constitution destroyed. There is not a man in the district who would not risk death rather than the Union and the Constitution should be preserved, who will not vote for Sherman.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

Go Light and March the Easier.

The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 160.—The following regulations are established for army trains and baggage:

First—There will be allowed for headquarters train of a corps, four wagons; of a division or brigade, three; of a full infantry regiment, six; and of a light artillery battery or squadron of cavalry, three. In no case will this allowance be exceeded, but always proportionably reduced according to the number of officers and men actually present. All surplus wagons will be turned over by the chief quartermaster to be organized under direction of the commanding generals into supply trains, or sent to the nearest depot.

The requisite supply trains, their size depending upon the state of the roads and character of the campaign, will be organized by the chief quartermaster, with the approval of the commanding generals, subject to the control of the war department.

Second—The wagons allowed to a regiment, battery or squadron, must carry nothing but forage for the teams, cooking utensils, and rations for the troops, hospital stores, and officers' baggage. One wagon to each regiment will transport exclusively hospital supplies, under the direction of the regimental surgeon; the one for regimental headquarters will carry the grain for the officers' horses, and the three allowed for each battery or squadron will be at least half loaded with grain for their own teams. Stores in bulk and ammunition will be carried in the regular or special supply train.

Third—In active campaign troops must be prepared to bivouac on the march, the allowance of tents being limited, as follows: For the headquarters of an army corps, division or brigade, one wall tent to the commanding general, and one to every two officers of his staff. For the colonel, field and staff of a full regiment, three wall tents; and for every other commissioned officer, one shelter tent each. For every two non-commissioned officer, soldiers, officers' servants, and authorized camp followers, one shelter tent. One hospital tent will be allowed for office purposes at corps division headquarters, and one wall tent at those of a brigade. All tents beyond this allowance will be left in depot.

Fourth—Officers' baggage will be limited to blankets, one small valise or carpet-bag, and a moderate mess kit. The men will carry their own blankets and shelter tents, and reduce the contents of their knapsacks as much as possible. The depot master will provide storage for a reasonable amount of officers' surplus baggage and the extra clothing, and knapsacks of the men.

Fifth—Hospital tents are for the sick and wounded, and, except those allowed for army corps headquarters, must not be diverted from their proper use.

Sixth—Commanding officers will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of these regulations, especially the reduction of officers' baggage within their respective commands.

Seventh—On all marches, quartermasters, under the orders of their commanding officers will accompany and conduct their trains in a way not to obstruct the movement of troops.

Eighth—All quartermasters and commissaries will personally attend to the reception and issue of supplies for their commands, and will keep themselves informed of the condition of the depots, roads, and other communications.

Ninth—All quartermasters and commissaries will report by letter, on the first of every month, to the chiefs of their respective departments, at Washington, D. C., their station, and generally the duty on which they have been engaged during the preceding month.

By command of Maj. Gen. Halleck.
L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen.

☞ Every Secessionist in Cook county votes for Sherman.

INTERESTING FROM NEW MEXICO

Movements of the Regular Troops—Gen. Canby Relieved by Gen. Carleton—His March from California, etc.

[From the New York Herald, 27.]

Private letters received yesterday from the regular soldiers stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, to which post they recently removed from Fort Craig, state that the 3d cavalry—so much of it, at least, as was not surrendered by Lynde—and the remaining companies of the 10th infantry, had left for the States. The two companies of the 7th infantry, and one of the 5th, which participated in the battle of Valverde in February last, has also been ordered home by Gen. Canby, but had not started, and it was believed that Canby's successor, Gen. Jas. H. Carleton, would retain them for further service in New Mexico. The companies are very much in need of recruits, none having been sent them for nearly two years and a half. The last detachment left Governor's Island on the 18th of July, 1860.

About 2,000 Californians were in the Territory, having marched from the Golden State across the plains, under the command of Gen. Carleton. On their way they purged Arizonia and Western Texas of rebels.

The regulars had just (Sept. 18) been paid off up to the 30th of April, and were having a good time. The health of the command was good. Newspapers from the States were much desired and highly prized.

☞ What do the secessionists see in Sherman that they support him so zealously? They are all for him—all against Arnold. Why?

From Port Royal.

[Correspondence New York World.]

BEAUFORT, S. C., Oct. 26, 1862.

Since my last communication to you, we have been engaged in reconstructing the foundations of society among the negroes. Our efforts have been directed more especially to the subject of marriage. The family relation is, of course, the foundation of human society. It was so intended by God, and to attempt to build up this people to a proper social position, even among their own class, without a due regard to the family relation, would be worse than useless.

The necessities of the system under which they have been trained, has given them extremely vague notions of the ordinance of marriage. Perhaps one-half of the colored people on Port Royal Island were married by their own elders; the remainder were not married at all, but live together as husband and wife. This condition of society completely nullifies God's laws and demoralizes the people. To counteract and correct this evil, special care is being taken to instruct the people in regard to the institution, object and laws regulating the marriage relation, and to lead them to seek a legal and Christian union. We are happy to say that our instructions are well received, and in very many cases heartily adopted. Parties who have lived in the relation spoken of without marriage for twenty and thirty years, have lately come to the altar and become groom and bride. In some instances fifteen or twenty couples on the same plantation have been married at a time, the government superintendent of the plantation furnishing, at his own expense, refreshment for 100 or more of the colored people. These occasions have been solemn and joyous.

These efforts will undoubtedly result in engendering a self-respect, which will be the basis of an all powerful public opinion, stronger in its operation than civil statutes. May that day be hastened.

☞ Not a man who votes for Arnold has ever had his loyalty questioned.

A Significant Disclosure.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

The concurrent testimony of intelligent observers proves that the volunteer army of last year has been well nigh ruined by the course of treatment to which it has been subjected by the government and its chiefs. While its ranks have been fearfully thinned by the fighting against odds to which the stupidity or the treachery of its generals has compelled it, the still more fatal exposure in malarious camps and the constant desertions provoked by a feeble organization—the enthusiasm which originally was a powerful element of strength has been crushed out by the mysterious management of the war, and disappointment and discontent substituted for cheerfulness and hope. The last hair's weight seems now to have been added to the camel's back, by the enormous bounties being offered to new recruits, while these veterans are denied the arrearages of pay needed to provide for their families the indispensable supplies for the coming winter. In consequence, the old regiments are mere skeletons, and the dissatisfaction prevailing is so great as seriously to impair their efficiency. A cure could easily be administered by filling up the regiments, putting the old volunteers on a par, pecuniarily, with the new ones, making prompt payment of arrearages and officering the divisions with fighting generals.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffllings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE)
53 Lake Street, Chicago.
We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods,
DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.
se16-n448-3m

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
Weber, Williams & Yale,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.
25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.
We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers, for cash before the recent advance on materials and labor, which enables us to offer goods as low if not lower than any house East or West. We have increased our salesroom by adding two rooms, giving us five rooms 28x100 feet, and have added to our largely increased stock a full assortment of MEN AND BOYS' BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS. Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and is not surpassed in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any market. We keep our stock full at all times and give special attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Merchants who have not bought of us are especially invited to give us a call this season. Those who have purchased in other markets are assured that we are fully prepared and determined to compete successfully with the best class of houses, either by the dozen or package.
au29-1780-3m WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.
[au25-1844-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

WM. D. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO
Keeps a full assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,
—ALSO—
Soap Makers' Stock,
Match Makers' Stock,
Tanner's Stock.
At lowest market price.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue.)
We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, purchased mostly for cash, previous to the recent advance, which we offer at prices much below the market value at this time. Our Warranted Custom Made Goods are not surpassed.
Cash buyers will find it to their special advantage to give us a call.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our very large stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots, together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Which we offer to the trade at prices which we are confident cannot fail to please those paying cash, at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

Wholesale Houses.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
An unequalled assortment.
WORSTED GOODS.
The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.
DRESS GOODS.
Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.
Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting,
COTTON YARN.
In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the buyers of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.
We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
se6-n200-3m 72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS.
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.
☞ Made to order at the shortest notice.
Landell or Sibley Tent.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p613-1y] G. R. HARDENBERGH.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Bolts, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
my8-p27-3m PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water Street.

Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.,
13 South Wells street, Chicago.
☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others.—We are now prepared to furnish
Keg or Can Oysters
In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will furnish a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so.
Office and Depot, 130 Dearborn street.
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

Sewing Machines.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all alike, make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to carry either way, or to change the ends and fasten the end of seams, without turning the fabric, simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is a necessity.

They are the FASTEST SEWING IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCHES are the wonder of all, because of their BEAUTY, ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States, with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Post Office Box 1505.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE [illegible]. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase the SEWING MACHINE of known practical merit.

There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE [illegible] making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 122 Lake Street, Chicago.
☞ Circular may be had on application.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machine
(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN [illegible])
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality [illegible]
Improved Howe Sewing Machine
[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James, formerly of James' [illegible], New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at
86 Randolph Street.
[illegible]
REMEMBER DR. JAMES' OFFICE,
86 RANDOLPH STREET,
[illegible]

To the afflicted of all Classes.
[illegible]

This is to certify that [illegible]
(Signed) GEORGE W. SMITH,
Medical Department, U. S. Army Hospital,
Philadelphia, Oct. 17th, 1862.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.
[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
KEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
A sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4301, Chicago, Ill.

To the Nervous of both sexes.
A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS
FOR FEMALES.
[illegible]
Price $1 00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents,"
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake street.
W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 Lake street.
GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.
J. & H. M. HOOKER, 56 West Randolph street.
[illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

Legal Notices.

LEGAL NOTICE.
[illegible]

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County. [illegible]

Assessor's Notice.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
[illegible]

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given [illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]

Wholesale [illegible]

1862.—FALL TRADE.—

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS

The largest stock in the West, direct from the Manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS.

Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting,

COTTON YARN.

In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,

Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
se6 u265-3m 72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS.
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, [illegible] Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.,

☞ Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p818-1y] G. M. HARDENBERGH.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
my3-r27-6m 209 South Water street.

Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by

JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.,
13 South Wells street, Chicago.

☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the case or number. oc27-v675-3m

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others.—We are now prepared to furnish

Keg or Can Oysters

In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so. Office and Depot, 130 Dearborn street.

M. T. AMES.

☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc11 v282-6m

Sewing Machines.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can [illegible] ed where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Post Office Box 2162.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street. [illegible]

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 96,850 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
166 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Circular may be had on application or by post. mh21-n676-1y

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines
(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. [illegible]

Improved Howe Sewing Machine

[illegible]

[illegible] merly of James [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] arrived in Chicago, and [illegible]

[illegible] Randolph street. [illegible]

To the afflicted of all Classes. [illegible]

[illegible] J. JARDELLA, Electrical Physician.

[illegible] MRS. MARY K. [illegible] ELECTRO [illegible] GEORGE K. SMITH, [illegible] U. S. Army Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Oct. 17th, 1862. oc30-v497-1m

Dr. James, formerly of New York, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 84 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

[illegible] old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, [illegible] the entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. [illegible] inviolable. oc11-v358-1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-s707-1y

CATARRH! CATARRH!

SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible] the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all [illegible] of the Catarrh Remedy, [illegible] with full and clear directions, sent by express. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Post Office Box 2231, Chicago, Ill.

To the Nervous of both sexes. A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) to those who request it, a copy of the prescription [illegible] Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

[illegible] in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and ALWAYS successful as a preventive, [illegible] the Pills are perfectly harmless, and [illegible]

Price, $1 00 per Box.

[illegible] "General Wholesale Agents," [illegible] 23 Lake street, [illegible] 97 South Water street, [illegible] 24 and 26 Market street, [illegible] Randolph street, [illegible] 56 West Randolph street, [illegible] "above agents" [illegible] "Post Office" can have [illegible] by mail, to any part of [illegible] free of postage. [illegible] Be very particular. Buy nothing [illegible] Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you [illegible] D. Howe on each box, which [illegible] on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED. se26 u794-6m

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible] in these Pills are the [illegible] and extensive practice. They are mild [illegible] and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain [illegible] palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] Price One Dollar [illegible] SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. [illegible] Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD [illegible] ap462-1yr

Legal Notices.

LEGAL NOTICE.

I.

Monday, the twenty first day of August, in the twenty sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord, 1862.

[illegible] Canada Life Assurance Company, Plaintiffs, and William Scott and Alexander Innes [illegible] Defendants.

On application of the Plaintiffs, and it appearing that after due diligence, the said Defendant, William Scott, can not be found to be served with a copy of the Plaintiff's Bill in this cause, [illegible] that the said Defendant, William Scott, [illegible] before the first day of November next, [illegible] demur to the said Bill, and it is ordered [illegible] of this order, together with the notice required by the General Orders of this Court, be published in the Spectator newspaper, published in the [illegible] and in the Chicago Tribune, published in the city of Chicago, once in each week, for [illegible] next preceding the said first day of November.

(Signed,) A. GRANT, Registrar.

II.

[illegible] Scott, Take notice that if you do not [illegible] to the Bill pursuant to the above [illegible] Plaintiffs may obtain an order to take the [illegible] against you, and the Court may grant [illegible] as they may be entitled to on their own showing, [illegible] you will not receive any further notice of the proceedings in the cause.

BURTON, SADLEIR & BRUCE, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

[illegible] August, A. D. 1862. [illegible]

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of [illegible] deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the [illegible] Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the 15th day thereof. CATHARINE STURTEVANT, C. H. HOLDEN, Administrators. Chicago, Oct., 13th, 1862. oc15-v341 1m

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County,—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Robert Scovil vs. Hirah J. [illegible] Public notice is hereby given that I, E. S. [illegible] Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the mortgaged premises described in the decree in said cause, to wit: the undivided [illegible] part of the northwest quarter of section five (5) in township thirty-eight (38) north, range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. E. S. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery Cook County. Chicago, October 16th, 1862. oc17 v356-td

Assessor's Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, First District Illinois, Chicago, October 17, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that a list of all the taxes assessed under the Internal Revenue Law of the United States by the Assistant Assessor of the first collection district of Illinois, which comprises the County of Cook, has been returned to my office, at No. 11 [illegible] WADSWORTH, [illegible] District Illinois.

Co-Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of [illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. [illegible] JAMES MORGAN. oc7 v86 1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

Medicine.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CHEROKEE CURE.

AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the course of Nature.

☞ By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed.

☞ Either sex contemplating marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are necessary to promote connubial happiness.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-worn man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness, will ALL find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great

INDIAN REMEDY.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say:

Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!

☞ It deals with disease as it exists, not only striking at the very seat and removing the causes upon which it depends, but it rebuilds the broken constitution, carrying life and health through every vein and WEAKENED ORGAN.

☞ The "CHEROKEE CURE" is put up in a highly concentrated form—the dose only being from one half to one teaspoonful, three times per day. One bottle rarely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed.

☞ It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in action! IT CONTAINS NO MINERAL POISON, but is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, in the form of a delicious syrup.

☞ For particulars, get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug store in the country; or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any one desiring the same, a full Treatise, in pamphlet form.

☞ Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists, everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor,
No. 6 South Fourth Street,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

SMITH & DWYER,
No. 94 Lake street,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
[oc22 v407-e-waw-cow-1y]

Business Cards.

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.
Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices. jy25-i61-3m

JAMESON & HIBBARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office 65 Clark street, corner of Randolph street.
JOHN A. JAMESON, H. N. HIBBARD.
H. N. HIBBARD Notary Public. oc11-v361 1m

DR. WALTER HAY,
No. 85 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M. [au22-1756-3m]

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. jy4-s048-1y

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT.
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. ☜

J. S. KIRK & CO.
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
and dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g316-1y

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
BROOM CORN,
95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95
For sale at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
The largest stock of
WOODEN WARE,
(Painted and Plain.)
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,
Cordage, Twine,
CORN BASKETS
Broom Maker's Stock,
&C., &C., &C.,
Ever Brought to this City.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
sep1-u48-2m 95 S. Water-st Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 218 South Water-st.

Liquors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed

Messrs, Hoyt, Peirce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added,
2000 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin,
800 cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin,
500 cases Bininger's genuine wines, pts. and qts.,
500 cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, pts & qts.,
500 cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon,
500 cases Bininger's Old Times Rye,
500 cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic,
100 cases Bininger's Wine Bitters,
100 cases Bininger's Anise Cordial,
50 cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy,
25 cases Blackberry Wine,
100 cases California Wines,
200 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne,
50 cases Curacoa,
50 doz. Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial,
500 doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs,
500 doz. London Porter,
25 doz. Absinthe,
60 casks French Brandy,
50 pipes Holland Gin, (favorite brands)
200 bbls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky,
100 brls Old Maryland Rye Whisky,
20 brls. Dan'l. Lawrence Rum, 1856,
20 brls. New Jersey Apple Brandy,
20 brls. Cherry Brandy,
10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky,
10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum,
75 packages Port, Sherry and Maderia Wine.

All the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.

HOYT, PEIRCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock. oc23-v395-3m

Worsted Goods.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
WOOLEN GOODS,
Our stock of
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,

Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Caps, Scarfs, &c., &c. Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashimer Hose.

A splendid assortment of

Commenced Slippers and Cushions.

Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Frilling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of

Woolen Hosiery and Yarns

Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.

SUTTON & BURKITT,
oc29 v532-3m 61 Lasalle street.

CITY HOSPITAL—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city is constantly open for the reception of patients, both private and public. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and afford all the comforts and conveniences of the most modern Hospitals. For admission apply at the Hospital. A. H. CARTER, Supt.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

THE GAME OF BAG.

B—A—G Bag
Comes in at the fag
End of each of our warlike dispatches.
"The foe's driven back,
We're hard on his track,
Of prisoners we've several batches.
He's broken, dismayed,
Discomfited, flayed!
Our cavalry worry and flag him.
He's surrounded—outflanked—
In fact, awfully spanked,
And to-morrow we'll certainly bag him."

L—A—G Lag
Soon after this brag,
News comes that our forces are laggards,
"It is as we feared,
They have all disappeared—
Skedaddled—the cowardly 'blaggards.'
The brave Blatherskate
Was a few hours too late
For the Rebs, though he did bully-rag 'em;
And we now are advised,
They are de-moral-ized
Tho' we've failed, for the moment, to 'bag 'em."

T—A—G Tag,
After Cheatham and Bragg,
Is the order at this present writing.
"Our men well in hand—
And invincible band,
Press on, all impediments slighting;
But the enemy's rear
We can't see, far or near—
Would that into the toils we could drag him.
But he gives us, alack!
'Stead of battle, the 'sack';
Why don't he remain 'till we bag him?"

G—A—G Gag,
How long shall our flag
Be the scapegoat of humbug and blunder?
Our soldiers are trumps,
But we've too many gumps
With straps on their shoulders, by thunder!
And O dear! what a scrape
We are in with "red tape,"
And with axe-grinders—would we could gag 'em.
Were we well rid of these
We'd soon bring to their knees
All the Union-dissolvers, and bag 'em.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

From McClellan's Army—An Advance at Last—Why it did not take place before—False Excuses Exposed—Programme of the Future, if any—What is doing in the Bay State—Aim of the Conservatives.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1862.

The rebels are, according to all accounts, on their way toward Richmond, and our army is on the move, crossing the Potomac. It is not supposed that it is the intention of Gen. McClellan to bag them—neither to overtake them. He is commencing a new campaign towards Richmond. You have been told that the reason for the inaction of the army was for want of blankets, shoes, and overcoats. I have made diligent inquiry into the matter, and cannot discover that the army is any more destitute than it has been for the last twelve months. The requisitions upon the department at Washington have been just as promptly met as ever.

I have, from a source direct from the chamber where the president meets his cabinet in consultation, authority for saying that Gen. McClellan has not been interfered with in his plans since he left Washington. He marches, he halts at his own election. Whatever plans he may have are in no respect interfered with by the secretary of war, neither by General Halleck.

There has been a great pressure brought to bear upon McClellan of late by the New York *Herald* and the Baltimore *American*. The *American* is bold, out-spoken, and by a series of well-timed and considerate articles, has shown that it would be ruinous to delay any longer. The *American* has had an immense circulation in the army, and has doubtless had a great influence. Its editor, Mr. Fulton, deserves the thanks of Union men everywhere for the noble stand he has taken. The slavery question is discussed with great freedom, and it is not difficult to see that the *American* is doing good service in that direction.

Where have the rebels gone? What is their intention? They have fallen back probably to Staunton and Culpepper. They could not remain in the valley so far from their base of supplies, especially with Sigel sweeping the country as far down as Warrenton every day with his cavalry. He has been a terror to the rebels. He has now advanced to Centreville, and is in position to move with McClellan.

I cannot think that McClellan is intending to go up the valley in pursuit, with his whole army. Possibly we may have a corps to occupy the valley. He will not attempt to move his immense force and supplies needed for their subsistence in that direction. We shall know more about it in a few days.

I happen to know that officers, wearing double stars criticise McClellan severely for his delay on Thursday at Antietam, and they are also outspoken in their views of his inaction since them. They say it would have been vastly easier to have whipped Lee at Winchester than in front of Richmond, especially with Sigel on their flank.

One of the best jokes of the season is being played in Massachusetts. They have in the old Bay State what they call a People's Union party. They have nominated General Devens, formerly colonel of the Massachusetts 15th regiment, for governor, an able officer. The platform of the People's party is opposition to Governor Andrew and Senator Sumner. Old hunker Democrats and Bell-Everett men mainly support the ticket. But strange to say, General Devens is much more radical even than Governor Andrew! Happening to take up a file of the Boston *Courier* just now, in the hotel reading room, I noticed that it has the rabies badly. It reminds you of the countenance of the Babylonish magician in Healey's great painting of Belshazzar's feast, who finds that Daniel is ahead of him in divinations.

Well, what if the conservatives have the next Congress? Do they suppose they are going to adopt calm, conciliatory measures, and win the South back to the Union by sprinkling a little salt on the tails of the secession birds? They will be mistaken. Despots are not wooed like damsels, with soft words. Do they suppose that conservative measures are to put an end to the war? What are conservative measures? Opposition to Abolitionism—to the proclamation—to everything the Republicans hold to. If they were honest we could pity them as poor deluded mortals, who are blind to the signs of the times, who are deaf to all the lessons of history—who do not see that free labor, human rights and God are in this mighty contest!

But they are not honest. They raise the cry of conservatism to obtain power and then put an end to the war by selling out the North. They will be defeated; if not by the people, by the rebels, by the thick coming of events in the immediate future. The man is a conservative to-day, a few weeks hence may be, by the turn of affairs, as radical as old John Brown, whose soul is marching on—now and forever more.

Strange that men should lose sight of the moral elements in this struggle! Strange that they do not see it is a conflict between barbarism and civilization, heathenism and Christianity. Yet good men in New York and Massachusetts, and I doubt not in Illinois, are being led blindly into a support of "conservatism." Just when Maryland is waking from sleep and coming into line in favor of emancipation, Ohio, Indiana are going to sleep. The voters who have been Republicans are in the ranks of the army—more than ever they are Republicans. The pro-slavery Democrats are at home, living in ease, and seeking to to block the wheels of government. The men who went to the army as Democrats nine-tenths of them are in favor of the policy of the Republicans. If the soldier could but vote you never would again hear the word "conservatism" till the rebellion was crushed and peace restored to the land.

PORTLAND.

FIGHT OR DIE.

National Bankruptcy—Freedom or Despotism.

[From the New York Independent, 23d.]

A nation bankrupt, is a nation ruined. It may still have a name and a place on the maps, but it is, nevertheless, practically extinct—dead. It may have a large population and that inherent strength which numbers give, but, like the strength of a caged lion, a manacled giant, or an imprisoned warrior, it is useless. It may have fruitful valleys and fertile hills, thriving manufactories and temporary individual prosperity, numerous railroads and far-reaching canals, mines and mineral wealth, and all the riches of institutional greatness and magnificence, an immense army and a powerful navy, a good government, honest, God-fearing, man-loving rulers—but if it be tied, fettered and anchored in bankruptcy, what is it good for? It were better that it should perish, and its name be blotted out forever. A bankrupt nation, like an individual in such a dilemma, should go into liquidation. It should wind up its political affairs, dispose of its assets, of name, place and power, and honestly, before God and the people, yield up its executive life, and ask funeral rites and ceremonies—a decent burial from the sight of man. If we, as a nation, have Bible wisdom, we shall foresee the great evils of bankruptcy, now threatening us, and hide from them. We shall use, without a moment's delay, our strength and power to crush the monster now gnawing at our vitals. We shall, with the martial tramp of irresistible forces, overwhelm our enemies, and end forever the great conflict between freedom and slavery.

We are endangering more than liberty, by longer halting between two opinions. We are imperiling our very existence—our national life. We shall soon be bound with chains which never can be broken. We are blindly and rapidly floating into the depths of bankruptcy. We must now fight, or we must die. The nation may will rightly, our armies may cover every hilltop, and our rules be honest, patriotic, and pure; but nevertheless we must now fight, or, as a nation, we must die—this is inevitable.

The voice from our national Treasury is, fight, or we die.

The voice from the tribune of our political power is, fight, or we die.

The voice from every workshop and every manufacturing village in the Union is, fight, or we die.

The voice of a burdened nation of taxpayers is, fight, or we die.

The voice of every ship's crew, sailing in peril of pirates, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of all the great moneyed institutions of the nation is, fight, or we die.

The voice of merchant, banker, and of all business men is, fight, or we die.

The voice, trumpet-tongued, from our currency troubles, is, fight, or we die.

The voice from every half-frightened, gold-hoarding miser, is, fight or we die.

The voice of widows and the fatherless, and of thousands who are now mourning the loss of incomes, is, fight or we die.

The voice of soldiers, sick, wounded and dying by thousands in hospitals and Southern prisons, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of every true general, either from West Point, or west—anywhere, is, fight, or we die.

The voice from New York, and every other commercial city of the Union, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of every despairing, homeless, tyrant-hating exile, the world over, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of the millions of slaves, bleeding and manacled, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of liberty, from the poles to the equator; the voice of the round world, groaning in sin and hoping in God; the voice of high heaven, as plainly as ever thundered from Mount Sinai, is urging us on to duty.

Will you hear that voice, President Lincoln, for whom thousands are now praying on every shore, in every land of every christian nation?

Will you hear it, Secretary Seward—war-horse of liberty—whose ear has never yet failed to hear the cry of the poor and the oppressed?

Will you hear it, Secretary Chase, overwhelmed and almost bowed down with unparalleled burdens and cares; nobly, heroically and successfully battling with a nation's financial troubles?

Will you hear it, Secretary Stanton, while a million loyal men stand ready to pour out their heart's blood to save us?

Will you hear it, Secretary Welles, and spread every canvass, man every gun, and use every effort to gain for yourself and our matchless navy, fresh glory and honor?

Will you hear it, Secretary Bates, and boldly and speedily act in behalf of thousands of Union men in peril of life and property all through the South, and especially in your own liberty-seeking, rebel-hating state?

Will you hear it, Secretary Blair, from whom we have a right to expect an open ear when so much is threatened and may be lost forever?

Will you hear it, Secretary Smith, from whose home on the prairies ten thousand mourning hearts are now crying for a nation's salvation?

Will you, generals-in-chief, hear it, and stop fault-finding? Will you admit—as an experiment—that there are several other places in the country beside West Point? Will you go anywhere as directed? Will you fight in front and not ten miles in the rear of your army? Don't, for once, be afraid of hurting the rebels, who have already cost us a quarter of a million of precious lives. Leave your dignity and your importance for some more appropriate place than the battle field, and be quite willing, we pray you, that one or two other generals should do a little something for our country as well as yourselves.

Will the army hear it? Yes, we know they will, for they are already ahead of the government, ahead of their generals, and would be ahead of the rebels, if they were permitted the opportunity.

The great heart of the nation cries out, put down the rebellion. Crush the enemy. Stop the wasting of lives. Save us from bankruptcy.

Who asks for the army to go into winter quarters? Nobody but peace loving secessionists. Who asks, or desires, anything else than the complete and immediate overthrow of Jeff. Davis and the subjugation of the whole band of confederate traitors? Nobody but this same motley crowd of sympathisers with treason.

To act now, to act immediately, means prosperity and life. To neglect or refuse to act now, means bankruptcy and death. To act now, means all that can be desired under a free government. To refuse to act now, means a speedy, shameful, and infamous plunge into despotism more base, more tyrannical, more oppressive, than can be found on the civilized globe—a plunge into the bottomless pit of a government whose "cornerstone" is "the sum of all abominations." To act now, secures for ever our priceless inheritance—the institutions of our fathers. To refuse to act now, disgraces their memory—noble sires—and the memory of every true-hearted hero whose blood has yet scarcely dried upon the battle-field.

HOW OUR ARMY CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

The Great Pontoon Bridge at Berlin.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

HARPER'S FERRY, October 25, 1862.

The building of this bridge is one of the most curious and interesting pieces of construction which one can often have an opportunity of witnessing. I was yesterday at Berlin while the preparatory work was going on Capt. Spaulding of the 50th New York was superintending the construction with a large corps of 300 workmen under his command. This pontoon is to be twice as long as that which crosses the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. It is the largest bridge which has been built during the war, except that of the Chickahominy. That bridge was more than 2,000 feet. The one at Harper's Ferry is 800 feet. The one to be built at Berlin will be 1,500 feet in length. It requires seventy-six boats to support it. Part of these were brought down from Harper's Ferry upon wagons. Thirty of them were brought up the canal from Edward's Ferry.

When I was at Berlin the pontoon corps was busily at work dragging their boats from the canal into the river, where they were fastened together with rafts, ready to be thrown across the river at the proper time. A small force of cavalry was on the other side and a stronger force were to be sent across before the bridge would be constructed. Meanwhile all the preliminary work is going forward, and when the order comes four hours will see the two sides of the river connected by a bridge strong enough to carry over the heaviest baggage trains or artillery.

Boats, timbers, planks, ropes, and anchors, comprise the materials. There is nothing else in the structure, and it is capable of being more easily removed than constructed and placed upon the wagons designed especially for its transportation. It is to cross the river near where eight stone piers mark the ruins of the bridge which previously spanned the Potomac at this point. Berlin and a lock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are on the north side of the river. On the south side is the London valley. From the Virginia shore roads diverge in every direction to Leesburg, Winchester, Manassas, Thoroughfare and Aldie Gaps, Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps.

Sad End of Colonel Miles.

One of the most vivid and eloquent portrayals of war scenes with which we have met if found in the New York *Evening Post*, from the pen of a woman who was present at Harper's Ferry during the fight and at the surrender. We have only room for an extract relating to Col. Miles. We doubt whether his "treason" went beyond the limits of disloyalty to himself in the use of poisonous drinks, which unfitted him for clear-headed discharge of duty. Ten thousand curses on the bedevilled bowl!

I stood at the foot of a hill when they brought him back, groaning and bleeding, in a blanket. The man who had passed my window so proudly mounted, one hour before! It was a sight to inspire the profoundest pity. Whatever his error or sins, in spite of the sorrow and disgrace that he had wrought us, it was a sad, sad sight, this fallen soldier, this bleeding, gray-haired man, so justly punished.

"He is shot in the leg. I wish to God that it had been through his head." "He is a traitor and has met a traitor's fate." "If the rebels had not shot him, I would." "He is a d—d traitor, and deserves to die." These are the utterances, deep and bitter, which passed through the crowd of soldiers and civilians within his very hearing. It was terrible to pass out of the world amid so many curses; thrice terrible if he was innocent of deliberate treason to his country.

That Colonel Miles did his duty not even his friends assert.

The Amendment to the United States Tax Law.

At the request of several correspondents, we republish the Section 24, of the Tax Law amendatory of Section 95, as of interest to the entire business community:

SECTION 24. *And be it further enacted*, That in the ninety-fifth section of the act entitled: "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, and (to) pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, be so amended that no instrument, document, or paper, made, signed or issued prior to the first day of January 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp, to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect; *Provided, however*, That no such instrument, document, or paper shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court until the same shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid to the collector, or deputy collector of the district within which such court may be held the sum of five dollars for the use of the United States.

☞ A steamboat, said to be the largest ever built, is now being constructed at the foot of Tenth street, East River, New York, for the People's Line to Albany. This monster craft is 424 feet long, by ninety in width. She is to have 400 large state-rooms, will accommodate 1,500 passengers, and aspires to the name of "Dictator."

A Sensible Recommendation.

WOLCOTT'S MILLS, Oct. 27, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice in your editorials a disposition to call parties by their right names, yet in speaking of the party in opposition to the administration, you too often call them Democrats. Now I hold that there is but two parties at present in this country. One is truly a Democratic party in favor of a government by the people, where the majority govern through representatives, making laws that operate equally upon all the people. The other is truly and thoroughly a Tory party. The rank and file of the party, I think, are honest, but the leaders are dishonest as dishonest can be, and would rather that the government would sink to rise no more, than that the Republican party should be in power. The leaders of the opposition are Tories in every sense of the word. They are in favor of an aristocracy—of an aristocratic government, and opposed to the government under which they live.

When you write of the opposition party be particular and call them by their right name, and those who break off from them, war-Democrats, which they are entitled to.

Yours, &c., J. L.

From the Ninety-Sixth Illinois Regiment, Col. Champion.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IN CAMP, NEAR COVINGTON, KY., Oct. 24, 1862.

Within a few days this regiment has been widely scattered. At present our regiment is located as follows: Five companies have gone to Falmouth, some forty miles distant; company D, Capt. Blodgett, has gone in charge of 116 rebels, which were taken in this vicinity by different parties. The balance, with the exception of ten or fifteen from each company, which are guarding small forts within from two to four miles of this place, are here in barracks of the best kind, where all but the sick seem to enjoy themselves finely.

Miscellaneous.

CUSTOM HOUSE PERMITS.

Notice to Shippers and Carriers.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
CHICAGO, Oct 31, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that shipments of Merchandise destined for places in States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, or to places under insurrectionary control, or places occupied by the military forces of the United States, if not covered by Custom House permits issued before leaving this city, will, after the 1st day of November, be liable to a detention of from 24 to 48 hours at Cairo, Quincy, Burlington, or other places, before crossing the Mississippi River, in order that the required examinations may be made and the necessary permits be issued at such place.

The particular attention of shippers, and especially of persons sending goods BY EXPRESS, is called to this fact. Permits to transport goods directly through to the places of destination, can be obtained at the Custom House any day during the usual business hours.

LUTHER HAVEN,
oc30 v791-6t Collector.

LITTLE
MONITOR

Is an important invention for burning

COAL OR KEROSENE OIL
AS A GAS AND WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.

It consists in attaching to any common fluid lamp tube or cylinder about 1¾ inches in length by half an inch in diameter, made of perforated tin, connected by a very simple contrivance, so that it turns back for lighting, and regulates the flame. A steady stream of gas is emitted from the top of the perforated cone about two inches long which will bear as much wind and agitation as the street gas and far more than any light ever before attached to a HAND LAMP. The light is of the same brilliancy as that of the ordinary coal gas and emits no more odor or smoke when lighted.

It is well known that heretofore to produce without a chimney any considerable light from the oils, and without any unpleasant odor has baffled the inventive genius of the age. This burner can be at once regulated for a night lamp or sick chamber so as to burn twelve hours and not consume

HALF A TABLESPOONFUL OF OIL.

These, then, are its characteristics:

1. It gives three times the light of any other round tube wick lamp.
2. It will bear carrying round the house, up stairs and down, in the most rapid manner.
3. There are no chimneys broke as none are used.
4. It is all right, and no family will long be without one.

For sale or wholesale and retail by

POPE & SLOCUM,
oc27 v706-1m 122 Clark street, Chicago.

SPECTACLES,
FIELDGLASSES, TELESCOPES,
OPERA GLASSES, POCKET COMPASSES,
STEREOSCOPES, &C., &C.
At the Lake street Optician's,
JAMES FOSTER Jr. & CO,
oc26 v697 1w 123 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE,
200 bbls. Louise Boone d'Jersey Pears,
150 " Virgalian Pears,
50 " Dutchess d'Angouleme Pears,
26 " Seckel Pears, 300 bbls. Quinces.
Also, New York State Apples for the million.
H. NEWHALL & CO.,
No. 63 Dearborn and No. 91 Randolph street
oc16 v203 1m

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS—Especially adapted for army and country sales; good imitation gold; will run and keep excellent time; have fancy colored hands and beautifully engraved dials; the letters standing in relief. This is one of the most taking novelties of the day, and should retail at prices FROM TWENTY FIVE TO EIGHTY DOLLARS EACH. They are sold by the case, containing six, of different designs, as follows: Engraved, per case of half dozen, $33. Engraved and electro-gilded, per case of half dozen assorted, $36. Engraved, superior, per case of half dozen assorted, $40. Engraved, superior, and electro fine gilded, having all the improvements of the foregoing, per case of half dozen assorted, $42. Engine turned, same material cases, over which is heavily plated good silver, per case of half dozen, $36. Samples of the foregoing, comprising two of the first and one each of the others, making a case of half dozen at the regular wholesale rates, $39.50. TERMS CASH. Will be sent to any part of the loyal States, with bill for collection on delivery. The most saleable article of the times, and just the thing for those inclined to make money among the soldiers. Send in your orders early. Address (the sole agent for the U. S.)

GAINS WHEATON,
Box 4355, S. E. corner Nassau and John streets,
oc1-u936 1m NEW YORK CITY.

FINAL SALES OF
Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois.

The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1835,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank as follows:

IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN,
On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862.
IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862.

At Mineral Point will be sold 8000 acres of mineral and farming lands, lying in the Counties of Lafayette Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County.

And at Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in various parts of the State of Illinois, and some city and town property. Also, several lots in suburb St. George, (blocks 749, 758 and 759) City of St. Louis.

Also, a very large amount of evidences of debt due the Bank, claims, &c.

Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield.

The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder.

One-fourth of the amount of the purchases must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the remainder.

The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par.

Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless; and the holders of certificates should have them all at the sales.

URI MANLY,
N. H. RIDGELY, } Trustees,
JAMES CAMPBELL,

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1862. oc25-v658-1m

ST LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 17, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding vouchers for wood furnished the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, signed D. Sherman Agent, and for which payment is ordered in a decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois of the 30th November, 1859, that the balance unpaid on said vouchers has been deposited in said Court, and by its order will be paid and distributed to claimants or their attorneys, on presentation of the proper vouchers to the undersigned. JAMES ROBB, oc10 v595-1m Special Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD, Oct. 27, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 8th day of November next, for a lease of the GRAIN WAREHOUSE of this Company, from the 10th day of January next until Nov. 30th, 1863.

The building, machinery, etc., is in good working order. Any repairs or renewals are to be made by and at the expense of the lessee.

The rental to be paid monthly in advance.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which are not satisfactory.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt. oc28-v727-1w

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO RESIGN GUARDIANSHIP.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Rudolph Mugely, Guardian of Frederic Cure, Mary Cure, Peter Francis Cure, Barbara Cure and Rudolph Cure, will at the November Term, A. D. 1862 of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1862, apply to be discharged from such Guardianship by said Court. RUDOLPH MUGELY, Guardian, &c. Chicago, October 18th, 1862. oc20-v485-td

OFFICE OF THE GARDEN CITY MINING COMPANY, CHICAGO, October 23d, 1862. At a meeting of the Directors of the Garden City Mining Company, held this day, an assessment of 50¢ per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on or before the 3d day of November, 1862, at their office, No. 4 Loomis' Building. J. R. VALENTINE, Secretary and Treasurer. oc25-v666 1w

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 16, 1862. oc17-v627 1m

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1862. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. Chicago, October 24th, 1862. oc25-v670 td

CITY TAXES FOR 1862.
CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., October 7, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection for the annual taxes for the city of Chicago for the municipal year 1862 is now in my hands for collection. All persons interested are requested to make payment thereof forthwith at my office, No. 14 Court House, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor.

F. MEHRING, City Collector.

N. B.—Gentlemen having tax books will please hand them in immediately for listing. oc18-v388-1m

SALT.—1,000 Sacks
G. A. SALT,
To arrive this week, and for sale by
BELLAMY, JACOBS & CO.,
oc28-v723 1w 161 South Water street.

CORN SHELLERS.—Large strong and durable machines for use at grain warehouses and railroad stations, capable of shelling and cleaning thoroughly ready for shipment from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels per day. Manufactured and for sale by KLINE, GREELEY & CO., 41 Canal st., near Washington st., Chicago. oc16-v607-2w

BUTTER AND LARD

We are still in want of

BUTTER, LARD AND TALLOW.

By shipping to us persons in the country will receive the

VERY HIGHEST PRICES,

And receive immediate returns.

BATES, STONE & CO.,
oc10-v206-1m 217 South Water street, Chicago.

GUNNY BAGS.
20,000
Two and a Half Bushel Gunny Bags on hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO.,
oc27 v681-1w 187 South Water street.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
PORK
AND BEEF PACKERS,

New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated

Hams and English Meats.

CHAS. DUFFIELD. [oc10-v232 3m] JNO. C. HILTON.

SALT.

40,000 sacks Turk's Island Salt, and 12,000 sacks GROUND ALUM, for sale by GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO. oc11-v318-1m

2000 BOXES STAR CANDLES, favorite brands, just out and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, oc15-v359-1m 71 Kinzie street.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATION
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific
REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions
OF BOTH SEXES,
Arrising from Excesses,
Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex,

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

See Symptoms above.

No Family Should be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS
THE GREAT DIURETIC
AND
BLOOD PURIFIE

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life.
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &C.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Disease for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE
OF THE MOST
RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the Medicine.
"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE,"
"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS!
AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, or SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
DEPOT,
104 South Tenth Street,
(Below Chestnut.)
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations!
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
EVERYWHERE.
Ask for Helmbold's,
TAKE NO OTHER!

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it [oc27 v686 3m]

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's

FURS.

THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.
107 Randolph street Chicago, Illinois; Branch of 539 Broadway, New York.

Every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furs, in Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Mink, Fitch, Stone Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Fur Seal, &c., and all

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FURS.

Buffalo Skins, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buck Gloves and Mittens,

HATS AND CAPS,

107 Randolph street, sign of the Polar Bear.
☞ Raw Furs bought for Cash. oc15-v336-3m

WORLD'S FAIR.—On Exhibition for a few days, at the

GREAT FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 164 LAKE STREET.
The world renowned Groupe,
PANTHER AND DEER,
FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FURS

West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium,
oc28-v728-1m A. HERZOG & CO., 164 Lake st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FURS,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
Collars, Gauntlets,
Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selection at the lowest prices. Try

135 Lake street.
I. C. MAYER.

Great inducements to wholesale dealers. se5-u187-3m

H. WHITTEMORE, R. B. WHITTEMORE,
New York, St. Louis,
JOHN F. CARTER, Chicago.

NEW
HAT, CAP and FUR STORE.
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO,
Wholesale dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
STRAW GOODS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
AND
BUCKSKIN GOODS.
37 Lake street and 43 Wabash ave.

We are now receiving an entirely FRESH and carefully selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., &c.,

Which we will sell at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Our stock will be kept full and complete at all seasons by our resident partner in New York, who has had a twenty three years experience in purchasing goods for our St. Louis house.

☞ Merchants buying for cash and who wish to make their money "TELL" will do well to give us a call.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.
oc9-v177-3m

300 BALES
BUFFALO ROBES.

I have in store and am receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

BUFFALO ROBES,

Of various grades, which I offer at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.
E. P. L. BROOM,
se24-u649 1m No. 50 LAKE STREET.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.

I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.

The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 153 Lake street.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap10-p213-1y

BUFFALO ROBES—Just received a large lot of all the various grades of

BUFFALO ROBES,

Which will be sold at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
se23 u203 3m 25 LAKE STREET.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street..........New York.
43 Lake street..........Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia.
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15 p869-1y

War Claims

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Chicago, Ill., 88 Dearborn-st. Any officer, soldier, seaman, widow or friend wishing to collect subsistence, Quartermasters, Contractors bills, back pay, bounty, pension or prize money, may address us with stamp enclosed, and receive the necessary instruction. oc27-v684-1m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.50. Discharged soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 83 Clark street. se4 k177-1y

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sect. of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sect. of the Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago. jy30 i138 3m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sect. of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec. of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal Chicago. jy30 i131 3m

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Taylor streets. BRAD A. WILLIAMS. [illegible]

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL
AND
LONDON INS. CO.,
Writes on all desirable fire risks at
CURRENT RATES.
Higginson & James, Agents,
No. 1 South Clark-st., cor. South Water.
Cash Capital and Surplus..$6,299,130
Invested in this country....$1,045,356
[oc27-u727-2w]

BRANCH OFFICE
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO
Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS:
MATTHEW LAFLIN.
E. K. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Stor. and Com.
G. C. COOK, G. C. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
D. A. GAGE, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House.
J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express Company.
F. D. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.
T. B. CARTER, Clerk Superior Court of Chicago.
B. S. MORRIS, Ex-Judge Circuit Court.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Superintendent Ill. C. R. R.
G. M. WHEELER, Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
MILTON PARKER, M. D.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS:
B. S. MORRIS..........JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:
ERASTUS LYMAN, President
B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.

Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.

The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.

Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.

Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.

B. F. JOHNSON,
se8-u240-3m Manager Branch Office.

HOME
INSURANCE CO.
Of New York,
OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862	$1,585,679.16
Liabilities	$57,826.32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in bank	$148,420.66
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	318,623.33
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $ 61,030.00)	116,789.31
United States and other stocks (market value)	904,506.00
Real Estate	60,207.50
Interest due on 1st July, 1862, (of which, $24,162 84 has since been received)	27,330.81
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July (of which $14,949.32 has since been received)	68,024.74
Bills receivable, (for premiums on inland risks)	44,012.67
Other property, miscellaneous items	10,007.54
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	1,336.80
Total	$1,585,679.16

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62,	$57,456.32
Due stockholders on account former dividends	370.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents,
jy14-k266-1y 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,
$8,500,000.
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,
$4,000,000.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,
$3,600,000.
Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,
$1,593,731.31.

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)

Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurers.

Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by

O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois.
No. 8 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.

H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.
Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV:

"And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe.

au1 1274-3m

Leather & Shoe Findings

REMOVAL.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
Sadlery Hardware,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTH WEST, embracing

SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augurs.

P. HAYDEN,	W. V. KAY,	F. WILSON,
New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati, O

au13-i323-3m

TURNER & SIDWAY,
49 Lake Street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,
Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,
AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
—AND—
SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of

Imported and Domestic Leather,
LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our entire stock is fresh and clean: every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and as we buy for CASH, we are confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

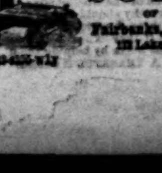
Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
49..........Lake street, Chicago..........49
Hides wanted at the highest market price.
☞ Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving. ☜
[au21-i264-3m]

KING & SAWYER,
285 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

Are constantly receiving from their Tannery, in North[ern] New York, SOLE LEATHERS, which they are jobbing at New York City prices. oc6-v15 1m

Scales.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES!
OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
172 Lake street, Chicago.
[illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, April 6th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, and at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

7:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via the Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with Trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 8:05 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connection at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O. H. E. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, July 28th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: [illegible] (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at [illegible] Logansport at [illegible] Decatur at [illegible] Springfield at [illegible] Naples [illegible] Quincy [illegible] Vincennes [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] Terre Haute [illegible] Cairo [illegible] (Saturdays excepted) arriving at St. Louis [illegible] Terre Haute [illegible] Vincennes [illegible] Evansville [illegible] Cairo [illegible]

On Saturdays a train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 3:15 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:05 a. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn.
9:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
12:00 m.	9:45 a. m.
4:00 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
6:15 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	7:15 p. m.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

Day Express departs at	9:30 A. M.
Night Express departs at	9:00 P. M.
Janesville Accommodation departs at	3:15 P. M.
Day Express arrives at	6:15 P. M.
Night Express arrives at	6:15 A. M.
Janesville Accommodation arrives at	12:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 9:00 A. M. and arrives at 6:50 P. M. (Sundays excepted); Night Express leaves at 9:00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:25 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 11th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at [illegible] P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M., Albany [illegible] P. M., New York 3:00 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M.

7:30 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at [illegible] A. M., Suspension Bridge 4:15 P. M., Albany [illegible] A. M., New York 10:00 A. M. [illegible]

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 2:00 P. M., Fast Express, arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A. M. and Fast Express; at 8:15 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☜

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:40 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted).

7.00 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted).

Arrive at Cincinnati at 8.30 A. M. and 9.50 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At [illegible] for Pequa, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 122 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup. Richmond, Ind.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago.
SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M.; Through Trains arrive 6:00 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:45 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
7:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
3:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso
Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 8.15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 7:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Ticket Depot, West Side Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

235 Miles Double Track.

(with its connections.)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (430 miles)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible] Philadelphia, New York, [illegible] Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, [illegible] Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas [illegible] and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. ☞ Be particular and mark packages "via PENN. CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: [illegible]

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express, [illegible] Trains arrive from St. Louis at 6:00 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
D. S. HAMMOND.
FOR CORONER,
DR. ERNST SCHMIDT.

TOWN NOMINATIONS.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Supervisor—Fernando Jones.
Assistant Supervisor—S. A. Irwin.
Assessor—Isaac Speer.
Collector—Henry H. Blake.
Justices—I. L. Milliken, C. D'Wolf, J. A. Hoisington, C. L. Diehl, J. Summerfield.
Constables—Anthony Otto, C. T. Bogue, T. C. Alvord, Benj. Hendricks, Jerry Courtwright.
Town Clerk—L. Lamperts.
Commissioners of Highways—C. T. Boggs, D. C. Hawley, Wm. Cleaver.
Overseers of Highways—Elijah Peacock, Wm. P. Comstock, Wm. H. Stephens.
Pound Keeper—Martin Webber.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Chas. Charleston.
Assistant Supervisor—F. Gund.
Assessor—Chas. Varges.
Collector—Josiah Randall.
Town Clerk—Henry Jahns.
Justices—William Stickney, Robert Malcom, John Remeis, John Atwater.
Constables—Peter Peterson, E. S. McLean, Henry Kauffmann, John Heitinger, Nicholas Drauzburg.

WEST CHICAGO.

Supervisor—A. B. Johnson.
Assistant Supervisor—H. Z. Culver.
Justices of the Peace—A. D. Sturtevant, Nathan Allen, William H. Haase, H. B. Ruger, Charles H. Barmm.
Town Clerk—H. B. Stevens.
Assessor—Thomas Shergold.
Collector—George Morey.
Constables—T. B. Bridges, C. Affeld, Rich'd Clark, U. Lochbeiler, Jacob Schoenwald.
Commissioner of Highways—A. Steinhaus.
Overseers of Highways—John Corbidge and O. Guthrie.

THE CITY.

POST OFFICE—MORNING HOUR.—On and after November 1st, the Post Office will open at 8 o'clock a. m., (on Sundays at 8½ o'clock) and close, as usual, at 8 o'clock p. m.

THE PAROLED TROOPS.—The Philadelphia papers state that the New York paroled troops at Camp Douglas will leave for home next Monday. No orders of that kind have been received here.

INCREASED FREIGHT.—The Michigan Central Railway Company announce an increased freight of 10c on flour and 5c on the hundred pounds for all fourth class freight going eastward.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Arrests are being made in Western New York of deserters from among the paroled troops at Camp Douglas. It is said that there have been at least a thousand deserters since their arrival here.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. James Dixon, D. D., pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church in this city, reached his home last evening in good health, after an absence of several months in England. His friends both in and out of his congregation will bid him a hearty welcome.

A WAIF.—A female infant was found last evening upon the grass plot in front of the residence of H. D. Franklin, 34 Washington street. Mr. F. took the little stranger to the office of the Superintendent of Police, where she will be kindly cared for until permanent arrangements can be made for her comfort.

FRANKENSTEIN'S PAINTINGS.—Those who like to see beautiful paintings should look at the exquisite productions of Godfrey N. Frankenstein, now in the windows of Griggs & Co.'s bookstore. On Monday, November 10th, Mr. Frankenstein exhibits his celebrated panorama of Nigara, at Bryan Hall.

EXCURSION FROM JOLIET.—An excursion train will run from Joliet to Chicago and return upon the Chicago and Alton Railroad, on Saturday, Nov. 1st, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church at Joliet. The train will leave at 7:30 a. m. and return at 4 p. m. Fare, seventy-five cents for the round trip; children, forty cents.

ACCIDENT.—A. Basqueville, a member of the Board of Trade Battery, and formerly employed at J. B. Shay's dry goods store in this city, had a narrow escape from death a few days since at their camp near Crab Orchard, Ky. He was run over by a caisson, and very badly injured, but will recover. At last accounts he was getting along finely.

NEW MUSIC.—H. M. Higgins, music dealer, 117 Randolph street, has just published "Little Maud," one of Prof. Webster's beautiful ballads, transcribed for the piano by Rudolph De Rood, a new pianist among us. The same has taken in hand, for transcription, one hundred of Webster's ballads, which will be rapidly issued by the above house.

PARADE.—That crack corps, the Mercantile Battery gave a street parade yesterday afternoon. They turned out with full ranks, having their guns with them, six in number. They met with a very hearty greeting throughout their entire line of march. Why is not this fine body of men in the field, however?

RUNAWAY.—While Joshua Marsh and B. F. Patrick, ticket agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, were riding in a buggy on the North side yesterday, their horse took fright at a locomotive and ran away with them, breaking the buggy and throwing both gentlemen out. Mr. Patrick had his leg broken. Mr. Marsh escaped serious injuries.

DIED.—Jon Ward, who was so severely injured by a threshing machine upon the farm of G. S. Hubbard, esq., at Thornton, Cook county, died from his injuries on the 25th inst. The deceased was a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of this country, during which time he won by his christian integrity and uprightness, the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

THE DEARBORN STREET NUISANCE.—The question is being continually asked, what "Hove in" Sherman wants to go to Congress for. No one can tell. The same applies to little Fuller. What does he want to go to the Legislature for? To legislate upon the standing nuisance known as the Custom House Rookery and owned by him. There is nothing else in which his services would be of any avail.

THEATRE—MR. PROCTOR'S BENEFIT.—This evening Mr. Proctor presents for his benefit the celebrated play written by Judge Conrad of Philadelphia, entitled "Jack Cade or the Kentish Rebellion," and presented to Mr. Proctor by Edwin Forrest to whom the play belongs. It is, perhaps, the best tragedy written in modern times, and in Mr. Proctor's hands will be ably rendered. The play is well cast, and will undoubtedly attract a crowded house.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.—The St. George's Union Ball promises to be a grand affair to-night at Metropolitan Hall. The Mercantile Battery will be well represented there. A general good time will be had by the sons of "Merrie England," who always know how to enjoy themselves on such occasions. We advise all lovers of the social dance to join them in their festivities this evening. See advertisement in another column.

HALLOW E'EN.—To-night will be the anniversary of "All Hallow's Evening," or "Hallow E'en," the observance of which originated in Scotland, and is peculiar to the Scotch and English people. All Hallows is but another version of All Saints Day, a festival commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church in honor of the saints and angels. In England and Scotland a pleasant version has of late years been given to the occasion by making it the anniversary of those little fairy sprites of nursery rhyme celebrity who are supposed to have chosen the "Hallow E'en" for their mischief and merry-making.

PERSONAL.—De Clerque, the well known violinist, has returned to this city, having managed to escape from the South, where he has been confined for a year past. The musical public will be rejoiced to hear that he plays this evening at the Home for the Friendless Concert.

—The Young Men's Association desire us to express their acknowledgments for documents received from Hon. I. N. Arnold.

—Hon. Cassius M. Clay is expected to lecture before the Young Men's Association next week.

BUSINESS.—Chicago seems to be the centre of business for the whole Northwest this fall. If any one doubts this proposition, we would ask them to drop in at Cooley, Farwell & Co.'s dry goods house during business hours. We came near getting lost in going through their immense sales rooms to find a friend who was buying goods of them; and while witnessing the crowds of buyers on all of the three floors, we came to the conclusion that the West was a great country, and that Chicago merchants were fully aware of the fact and were prepared to meet it, or such a display of goods and buyers for them would not exist in any [illegible]. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," commercially at least.

Young Men's Union Mass Meeting at Ward's Rolling Mills.

The Young Men's Union Working Club will hold a meeting at Ward's Rolling Mills, on the North Branch, Saturday, Nov. 1st, at 2 o'clock; and it is hoped that the surrounding towns will be fully represented.

Speeches will be made by Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, F. A. EASTMAN, WIRT DEXTER, HENRY GREENEBAUM, L. BRENTANO, and others.

Vehicles will be in attendance to convey people from Holstein, who are desirous of attending the meeting.

People from the city who wish to participate in this great gathering can take the Clybourne Avenue cars to within a short distance of the mills; also the North Avenue and Sedgwick street cars, will make the meeting easy of access.

Henry Greenebaum, Esq.

Henry Greenebaum, Esq., the gallant War Democrat, who is untiring in his efforts against the bogus Democracy who would break down the Administration to accomplish their nefarious purposes, will speak to-night at 113 Milwaukee avenue. Let the glorious old Sixth Ward turn out *en masse*. Come out and hear a Democrat whom no lash of party can drive from the broad platform of loyalty upon which he stands.

The Home for the Friendless Festival.

To-day closes the carnival week given our citizens by the managers of the Home for the Friendless, and upon this occasion the ladies will give the best dinner for the week. As this is the last opportunity to patronize the ladies restaurant, it should be improved.

The tableaux last evening gave unqualified satisfaction to an immense audience. They were conceived, arranged, and carried out most excellently.

This evening the attraction of the week comes off in the shape of the costume concert. The programme for the entertainment is an excellent one in all respects. Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Adams, J. G. Lumbard, Dr. Dunham and others—among them a new soprano, of whom report speaks well, will do the vocal portions. The Great Western Orchestra will also execute several pieces, among them Romberg's charming "Children's Symphony." De Clerque the well known violinist, who has returned from the South, will play the "Souvenir de Bellini." His violin has long been silent at our concerts but it will rejoice the entire musical public to learn that he has escaped from the Southern discords—with the loss of his old violin, we understand—and will remain with us hereafter. During the evening two acts from "Maritana," splendidly costumed, will be performed. The rehearsal promises well, and although we may not expect any considerable dramatic representation from amateurs, much good singing may be confidently anticipated. From the demand for tickets already it is evident that the hall will be densely crowded. We therefore advise all to go early. Reserved seats may be procured at the hall to-day from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

The Festival thus far has been a splendid success, and will redound to the advantage of the coffers of the Home. While the managers have evident cause for congratulation, they are equally entitled to credit for the unusually beautiful entertainments and fine dinners they have offered the public.

Already Famous.

Mr. Sherman is already known to fame. The Eastern papers are all publishing, with various amusing comments, the following letter:

Mr——— Esq—.

Dear sir Engagement this evening of much importance will prevent my being at Bryon Hall this evening you will Pleas excuse me and Oblige

yours Truly
F C Sherman

But Mr. Sherman has at least one defender and admirer at home, as we learn from the following communication:

CHICAGO, Oct. the 29, 1862.

Mr Editor Chicago Tribune:

You are making a great blo over Mayure Sherman's letter, aint you. I recon if you cold see how many voughts he will get out of that letter you would dry up damd soon. Jest keep publishing that letter till the day of election, and he will make you abolitiones see moar stars than there are in the milky weigh. So go on with your bilings gait

MANY VOUGHTERS.

P. S. the *Times* is right when it says that Mr Sherman has *horse cents*.

THE RUSH FOR POSTAGE CURRENCY.—It having been announced through the city papers that Collector Haven would yesterday distribute to applicants a few thousand dollars of the new postal currency in sums of five dollars, at an early hour in the morning the steps and hall leading to his office exhibited a scene of animation rarely witnessed in that usually staid neighborhood. A crowd of "change hungry" individuals, each grasping a five dollar "green back," were shoving one way and pushing another, in the vain endeavor for all to be first when the door opened. At last ingress was gained, and then for four or five hours the "green backs" piled in, and the currency oozed out. Cashier Brooks had his hands full, and when he finished the labors of the day, found himself with at least two bushels of legal tender, for which he had exchanged the representatives of dimes, quarters and halves. The relief, though small as yet, is still perceptible in the change market, and ere long we hope to see government issues taking the place of the conglomerated mass of every body's shin-plasters, now thrust upon the public.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT RAPE.—Michael McAuley, a well known resident of the West Division and an employe of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company was examined yesterday before Justice Milliken upon the charge of assaulting a girl twelve years of age named Catharine Pool, with intent to commit a rape.

The accused, some days since, had a partial hearing before the police magistrate. No witnesses were introduced yesterday, except the complainant. She testified that she attended to her father's saloon, 22 West Van Buren street, during his absence. On the 22nd inst. the defendant came in, and, as she alleges, took liberties with her—of a character unfit for publication. The defense waived any testimony and submitted the case. As the evidence was a palpable contradiction of that delivered by the same witness upon the first examination and many other circumstances appeared throwing doubt upon the whole affair, the Court ordered the immediate discharge of the accused.

EIGHTH WARD UNION MEETING.—Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the house of Bernerd O'Reilly, 171 North Water street, and on motion O. S. Merrick was appointed chairman, and John Cuthbertson secretary. Loud calls were made for F. A. Eastman; who came forward and addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and patriotic style. The meeting was next addressed by Mr. Hammond in very forcible terms. When on motion the meeting adjourned till this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock.

MUSTER DAY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—To-day is general muster day at Camp Douglas. Undoubtedly many of the troops will be mustered for pay. The 93d and 127th Illinois regiments received their complement of Enfield rifles yesterday which will add much to the general effect of the muster. Affairs at Camp are very quiet, the news relative to the return home of the Harper's Ferry troops having calmed down the insubordinates.

The Benefits of the Half Orphan Asylum.

Below, we publish a card, to which we call the special attention of our readers, setting forth the benefits of the Half Orphan Asylum and its claims upon the public generosity:

CHICAGO, Oct 30, 1862.

If it be true that "Heaven helps those that help themselves," we surely will never come nearer to the will of Heaven than in assisting and teaching the poor around us to depend upon and provide for themselves, and thereby giving them the first impetus in their progress to independence and comfort. Of all the institutions in our midst, none is more truly deserving of support and encouragement than the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, though, as yet, comparatively but little known. The ladies by whose benevolence and untiring perseverance it has been founded and carried on, having trusted, unfortunately, too much to its own intrinsic merits to bring it before the public. Its special advantages lie in the fact that it is preventive and not remedial in its operations—aiming not so much at bestowing alms, as by assisting the poor in placing themselves beyond the need of alms. It takes the children of poor widows who are obliged to labor for their daily bread, the little ones left motherless whose fathers are unable to supply a mother's place, and all others whose parents have no way of providing for them while they go out to work, and for a nominal sum supplys them with the care and comfort which such children rarely find in their own homes. Of course such an institution, in its infancy at least, cannot be entirely self-supporting, and now while the demands increase, every day the ability to meet them becomes less. In providing for the children of soldiers alone, whose mothers find themselves obliged, in many cases for the first time in their lives, to depend upon their own hands for support, the value of such an institution must be apparent to every one, and certainly should appeal strongly to every one who has not ceased to carry even the last, lingering spark of humanity in his heart. Let every wife and mother whom God in his mercy has spared so sad an alternative, fancy to herself her feelings and sufferings if she were suddenly reduced to the same condition, and as a thank-offering for her happier lot, send what will enable one of her poor sisters to achieve that independence which every one of the worthy poor desire, and which the unworthy should be made to feel, is the only avenue through which assistance can reach them, and that if they expect help from heaven or man, they must begin by helping themselves.

A THANKFUL MOTHER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was an unusually dull day in the various courts, the transactions being confined entirely to the dry details of chancery motions, or the still less interesting arguments on the facts of an ejectment case.

In the UNITED STATES COURT the day was consumed in hearing testimony, and arguments of counsel in the ejectment suit of Matthews against Johnson, noticed yesterday. It will probably reach far into the session of to-day.

As the call of the trial docket progresses, there will be cases tried in which points of great interest are expected to be developed.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County several motions were disposed of, but nothing transpired requiring special note.

The County Court docket contained no entries of importance.

The November term of the Superior Court will open on Monday morning next.

In connection with the well known government bribery case, we have received the following:

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Allow me the privilege of giving a brief statement of the bribery case, to which you have alluded on several occasions. You stated in yesterday's issue the case of Wm. C. Bruson—who was indicted by the grand jury for an attempt to bribe a United States officer to give him a contract for subsisting troops at Camp Douglas—had been dismissed by the District Attorney, which is correct so far as being dismissed.

You also stated that had not the plea of misnomer been waived, "the grand jury not having adjourned Mr. Larned stood ready to re-indict the party."

I beg leave to state that you were misinformed on that point; as the grand jury had adjourned *nine* days previous to the discovery of the misnomer. The waving of the plea of misnomer was done without my knowledge or consent.

W. C. BRUSON.

MORE MUTINEERS.—On Wednesday evening, Provost Marshal Baird marched five more mutinous soldiers to the jail, from whence they are to be taken to the penitentiary at Joliet. They have been tried by court martial and sentenced as follows:

Private John Gallagher, of company I, 6th Ohio, to be confined in the State penitentiary at hard labor during the war, and to forfeit all pay that is now due or may become due to him.

Private John Duffy, of company B, 125th New York, to be confined at hard labor in the State penitentiary for ninety days, and to forfeit all pay that is now due or may become due to him from the government.

John Sebastian, of company A, 5th New York artillery, to be confined in the State penitentiary during the war, and to forfeit all pay now due or that may become due him.

Corporal Wm. McCullom, company D, 115th New York, to be confined in the State penitentiary during his term of enlistment, and to forfeit all pay now due or that may become due to him.

Private Thomas Boyle, company D, 125th New York, to be kept in close confinement for ten days, and to forfeit five dollars.

Private Mathew Leonard, of company I, 6th Ohio, to be kept in close confinement on bread and water for fifteen days and to forfeit five dollars to the government.

LADIES' MEETING.—The ladies of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum hold a meeting this (Friday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock at the rooms of the Ladies War Committee, corner of State and Randolph streets.

All committees, canvassers, and every person interested in the festival which is to take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November for the benefit of that institution are urgently requested to be present, as business of the greatest importance is to be transacted.

FALL TRAVEL.—Notwithstanding the war times our railroad men speak of an unusually full tide of travel, and our hotel registers attest the same fact. Quite a chorus of belated ones sang the "*Cotters Lament*" at the Tremont House last evening. Notwithstanding Hamlin "smiled and smiled, and was *willin*" to do better by 'em, he had some cots "hove in" to the parlors to "facilitate" things.

West Side Union Republican Meetings To-night.

10th Ward—At John Mohr's saloon, 29 Blue Island Avenue, and at Christian Schlenker's saloon, corner 14th street and Blue Island Avenue.

8th Ward—At John J. Bollen's saloon, 144 West Randolph street, and at Benneuger's saloon, 26 West Madison street.

6th Ward—At Fred. Guden's store, corner of Ruten street and Chicago Avenue, and at H. Niemeyer's Hall, 113 Milwaukee Avenue.

Rally, patriots! Rally, friends of Liberty and the Union! Rally for the Government. Rally one and all who desire to see the rebellion crushed. The camp fires are brightly burning. The people who are neither to be coaxed or driven from their support of Abraham Lincoln and the Administration, are invited to attend these meetings. Good speeches, short, sharp, and ringing, in English and German. All meetings commence at 7½ o'clock.

By order of Ward Executive Committees.

Norwegian Union Mass Meeting.

There will be a Republican Union meeting of the Norwegians of the city on Saturday evening, Nov. 1st, at Boedecker's Hall, on Hubbard street, near Desplaines, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All patriotic Norwegians and others who are in favor of the Union, emancipation, and a speedy close of the war, are invited to attend. Messrs. Arnold, Ward, and other distinguished speakers will be in attendance.

Republican Union Political Notices—Meetings in the South Division this Week.

Friday night at Peter Skank's saloon, at Carville, opposite the car works; also at the Green Tree House, corner of Twelfth street and Edina Place; also at Bob Gray's saloon, on west side of Clark street, between Jackson and Adams.

Saturday night at John Raber's saloon, Archer Road; also at Fred Kines, 349 State street.

Candidates and good speakers will be on hand at these meetings. Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order of Republican Union Committee.

Great Union Meeting in the Fourth Ward.

At the Saloon of Chas. Schell, on Wells street near Adams, on Saturday, Nov. 1st, at 7½ p. m.

Friends of the Union, come and rally. The meeting of this ward on last Monday evening was crowded, and John Lyle King, W. Gage and Chancellor Jenks addressed the same in the English, and J. Biersdorf, A. Kippel and L. Lamperts in the German language. This meeting having been such a decided success, it is to be hoped that the one of next Saturday will be even more so.

The candidates will be present.

L. LAMPERTS, President.

People's Union Headquarters.

The headquarters of the People's Union County Committee and the Central Campaign Committees will be at 44 and 46 Lasalle street.

The Ward Committees, the Town Committees and the committees from the country, are invited to meet at the rooms between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 6 o'clock p. m., to make their reports, until the polls are closed on Tuesday evening next. By order of the Committee.

To Candidates and Ward Committees.

You are requested to meet at the Club Rooms, on Lasalle street, over the Bank of Montreal, at 10 o'clock to-day. By order of Committee.

S. C. BLAKE, Secretary.

Notice to Candidates.

All candidates of the Union party of North Chicago are requested to meet at Seibert's saloon, corner of Ontario and North Clark street, at 3 p. m. to-day (Friday), *without fail*.

GAS FIXTURES.—A large lot of new styles just received at Willmarth's, 189 Lake street. 2-830

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 26 Dearborn and 129 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

☞ Chandeliers, Portable Stands, Porcelain Shades, Drop Lights, &c., &c., at Willmarth's, 189 Lake street. 2 820

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing."
nov11-h221-1y

☞ For anything you want to give LIGHT, go to Willmarth's 189 Lake street. 2 820

MARRIED.

In this city, in the Church of the Ascension, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Cooper, Mr. ROBERT B. BROWN and Miss JULIA ANN BAINSWORTH, both of Chicago.

On the 23d inst., at the Wabash avenue M. E. Parsonage, by the pastor, Rev. Robt. L. Collier, Mr. MUNSON PERKINS and Miss NANCY C. COBB.

DIED.

In this city, Thursday, Oct. 30th, JOHN B., oldest son of B. W. & Ellen M. Warner, aged four years and nine months.

Funeral at their residence, 65 Elm street, this Friday, Oct. 31st, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 30th inst., Mrs. A. F. CALDWELL, wife of George Caldwell, aged 4? years.

Funeral to take place at the residence, corner of Noble and Indiana streets, at 2 o'clock on Saturday. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Thornton, Oct. 25th, from injuries received from a threshing machine, JOHN WARD aged 44 years.

The deceased was a native of the North of Ireland, but for many years a resident of this country, during which time he won, by his Christian integrity and uprightness, the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He met the near approach of death with composure, and his last words were exhortations to those around him to seek that Saviour whom he had found so precious. "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching."

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE, OCTOBER 5, 1862.

Burning of the Bastable Arcade—A "Herring's Champion" Heard From.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Messrs D. S. & S. P. Geer, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Bastable Arcade in this city. The safe contained all my valuable papers, together with one hundred dollars in bills (which you offered to insure for five dollars) and came out all safe and sound. Not a single paper is illegible or materially injured. I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., N. C. POWERS, M. D.

When it is known that other safes in the same fire as the above proved unsafe, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's patent is practically demonstrated and clearly proven to be the best and most reliable Fire Proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES—The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "Crystallized Iron"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED—the safe wanted by [illegible].

Also, DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

oc7-v481 HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

N. B.—COUNTERFEITERS DETECTED.—A sure and infallible method of detecting Counterfeit Notes and Photographic Imitations, and other Spurious Currency, may now be had of the undersigned, on receipt of $1. Originally taught to bankers East at $10. All should have it, as it is infallible. Address RICE & CO., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1862.

The gold market to-day in New York was dull and lower—opening early at 131½ and closing at 130¾—a decline of 1½ per cent. since yesterday. Demand Notes closed at 128. The brokers here commenced paying 131 for gold, but at the close there were but few buyers at 130.

Currency is in fair supply, and eastern exchange is steady at ½ per cent. discount buying, and par selling.

There has been a speculative demand for the sixes of 1862, founded upon the supposition that the principal will be paid in gold. The following is a letter from the treasury department bearing upon the subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 2d instant has been received, asking if the principal of the loan of 1862, which becomes due December next, will be paid in coin or legal tender notes. The principal will probably be paid in legal currency. The interest accrued to that time will be paid in gold.

I am, very respectfully,
J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
To Allis, Waters & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Among the enormous increase of governmental expenditures, it is gratifying to find an occasional instance of improvement. While secession costs hundreds of millions in war, it saves something to us in postage bills. The expenditures of the post office department, for the quarter ending July 1, 1861, were $3,865,839.25, and the receipts $1,851,753.86; while for the corresponding quarter of the present year, the expenditures are $2,699,747.65, and the receipts $2,193,521.64. The deficit in 1861, for this period, was therefore $1,014,085.91; while in 1862 it was $506,126.01—making a saving for the quarter of $507,959.90.

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—The *Sentinel* of the 30th inst. says:

An increasing firmness in exchange was quite perceptible yesterday. The buying rate was generally par for New York draft, and the banks were not disposed to sell even to largest customers at less than ½ premium. The offerings of produce paper were moderate and the demand for exchange quite heavy. The unusually small shipment of the last few days have had a tendency to make business dull in the money market. There is a large amount of wheat in store here, considerably over a million bushels, but unaccountably, there seems to be but little of it designed for immediate shipment.

There was no change in specie yesterday. Gold was bought by dealers at 27@28 per cent premium; silver and demand notes at 23. The tendency in gold was downward.

CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The *Gazette* of Wednesday says:

Kentucky and Indiana currency having been virtually withdrawn from circulation—being at a premium no banker pays it out—and Ohio notes, though not at a premium, are sought after by the banks of issue, and are also being retired, currency is working closer. The demand for money being light, there is as yet no scarcity, but the tendency is in that direction, and it is quite probable that before the pork season is very far advanced, Treasury notes will have to be ordered out from the East. The operations in hogs will absorb several millions of currency, which will be carried into the interior, and kept out of use there until it returns through the channels of trade. This will take from thirty to sixty days.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

Second Board—Stocks lower and closing heavy.

Chi. & Rock Island	82½	Harlem pfd	50
Chi. Bur. & Quin.	113	Reading	77⅞
Nor. & Wor.	76¾	Michigan Central	89½
Cleve. & Toledo	69	Mich. South	42⅜
Galena & Chicago	84⅛	Mich. South. gtd	83⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	37	Hudson	75
Ill. Cen. scrip	81	New York Central	105⅛
Erie	62⅜	Pacific Mail	122
Erie prfd	9⅛	Tennessee	54
Harlem	21⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Treas. 7 3-10	105⅛	U. S. 6s '81 coup	103⅜
U. S. 6s 1 yr. cert.	99⅛	U. S. 6s '81 regd	103⅜

MONEY—Market easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call, and 5½@6½ ⅌ cent. for prime paper.

Sterling exchange dull at 141@143 for merchants' and 144@145 for banker's bills.

American Gold unsettled and lower—opening quiet at 31⅛, and closing dull at 30 ⅌ cent. prem. California gold bars nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 30, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y bu.
Canal	1000	5000	80700	....	....	....
G & C U R R	774	15400	8571	2032	1168	1731
R I R R	974	8650	11550	....	350	....
I C R R	1940	2[illegible]900	29400	....	350	800
C B & Q R R	1200	8[illegible]5	18375	4592	1125	850
N W R R	1[illegible]30	17935	[illegible]	3600	245	1550
A & St L R R	524	9080	7950	....	350	....
Total	6842	86090	106884	12124	3583	4931

	L'd lbs	High-wines. bris	Tallow. lbs	Beef Cattle.	Grass seed. lbs	Live Hogs No
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	112	17960	780
R I R R	....	150	....	97	....	452
I C R R	....	....	....	48	....	1675
C B & Q R R	49703	45	5297	70	24336	5141
C & N W	....	....	....	107	2700	519
A & St L RR	....	....	2723	16	....	1200
Total	49703	195	8020	450	45016	9767

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	....	....	34800	....	....	18000
To Oswego	....	23825	14950	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	16026	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	1060	....	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	1565	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	2642	....	....	....	....	....
To other parts	....	700	1300	1500	....	....
Total	5267	29525	66975	1500	....	18000

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but under less favorable news from New York, business was dull and prices ruled lower.

There was but a limited inquiry for Flour and the market was quiet and unchanged—closing very weak. The sales were light, at $6.25 for white winter and $4.50@5.25 for spring extras.

Wheat declined 2@2½c per bushel, with sales of No. 1 Red at $1.00; No 2 Red 96½@98c; Rejected Red 93½@94c; No. 1 Spring 93@95c; No. 2 Spring 84@85c; and Rejected Spring at 75@76c—closing with a downward tendency.

The Corn market was active, but without any change in prices—sales being liberal at 31⅛@32½c for Mixed, and 28@29c for Rejected in store. Some of the warehousemen were giving a drawback of 1c on storage on all corn shipped to-day or to-morrow, and this caused the difference noted in the price of the same grade of corn.

Oats were ½c lower—with moderate sales at 34@34½c. Rye was quiet at 50c. Barley was steady. Highwines were neglected.

The market for Provisions was dull. Lard was held at 9½c, but the orders were mostly limited to 9c, and we note sales of 200 tcs at 9c, and 100 tcs at 9½c. Mess Pork is neglected and nominal at $10.25@10.50.

Freights were easier—with engagements at 23c for wheat and 21c for corn to Oswego, and 15c for corn to Buffalo.

The Board of Trade and its Rates of Commission.

We regret to notice a disposition on the part of a number of our commission merchants to make the strict observance of the published rates of the Board of Trade compulsory on its members. Besides the wrong principle urged in this matter, it must be evident to all who have a thorough acquaintance of the trade and of human nature that it is impracticable—if not altogether impossible—for any corporation or set of men to step in between a principal and his agent and dictate what shall be the remuneration of the latter. Even suppose the Board of Trade were to pass resolutions making it obligatory on every member to charge just so much, and neither more nor less, for every bushel of grain or barrel of flour and pork they sell—we have no idea that they would be observed one single day. In some cases it would be unjust to the principal to charge a fixed rate, and in others it would wrong the commission merchant. It is well enough to have a regular tariff for the regulation of business; but to go one step farther, is contrary to the spirit of our age. To say nothing more, it has a bad look on it to the people in the country. It appears like a combination to get as much out of them as possible, and to prevent them from getting their grain sold at reasonable rates.

We understand that, in consequence of the efforts made by a number of the members of the Board of Trade to compel the directors to pass a resolution making it obligatory on the members to charge in all cases such and such rates, under pain of expulsion, the first Vice-President and one of the directors have resigned. The election of persons to fill their places on Monday next, it is understood, will turn on this question.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull and easier. The engagements were: To BUFFALO: prop. Acme, and schrs. Bay State, corn, at 15c. To OSWEGO: schrs. Grace Murray, Grenada, C. C. Cooper, C. H. Walker, Japan, Latham, and Summit,—all with corn, at 21c; schr. Minnesota, wheat, at 23c. To PORT COLBORNE: schr. Star of Hope, corn, at 21c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,342 brls; shipped 5,627 brls. Market moderately active—closing weak. Sales were: 50 brls "Bunker Hill" choice white winter at $6.25; 50 brls "Post's Best" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" fair spring extra at $5.25; 100 brls "Empire" at $5.15; 200 brls "Jerome & Ross," 100 brls "Northern Wisconsin," 100 brls (brand not given), 200 brls "Clarion," 100 brls "Sciota," 100 brls "Sugar River," and 300 brls "McKinney" at $5.00; 100 brls "Oliver Twist" and 100 brls McClellan" at $5.12½; 300 brls "Becker's XX" on p. t.; 57 brls winter super at $4.75; 100 brls "Croton" spring super at $4.00—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 85,090 bu; shipped, 29,525 bu. Market dull and 2@2½c lower. Sales: WINTER: 400 bu No. 1 Red in store at $1.00; 2,800 bu No. 2 Red in store at 98c; 4,000 bu do at 97½c; 2,500 bu do at 97c; 1,500 bu do at 96½c; 1,500 bu Rejected Red in store at 94c; 700 bu do at 93½c. SPRING—3,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 93c; 4,000 bu do at 94½c; 2,500 bu do at 94c; 1,000 bu do at 93½c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 85c; 2,400 bu do at 84½c; 400 bu do at 84c; 800 bu Rejected Spring in store at 76c; 6,000 bu do at 75c.

CORN—Received, 106,884 bu; shipped, 66,975 bu. Market active and unchanged. Sales, 5,000 bu River Yellow afloat at 34½c; 5,000 bu White Mixed afloat at 34½c; 5,000 bu Mixed afloat at 33c; 15,000 bu Red Mixed afloat at 32c; 15,000 bu do at 31½c; 5,000 bu do at 31c; 5,000 bu good Rejected afloat at 3?c; 15,000 bu Mixed Corn at 34½c f. o. b.; 7,400 bu do at 34½c f. o. b.; 15,000 bu do at 34c f. o. b.; 26,500 bu do at 33c f. o. b.; 42,000 bu do in store (Armour, Dole & Co's) at 32½c; 6,000 bu do at 32c; 18,000 bu do (in other houses) at 31½c; 5,000 bu Rejected Corn (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 29c; 2,000 bu do at 28½c; 1,000 bu do at 28½c; 7,800 bu do (in other houses) at 28c.

OATS—Received, 12,124 bu; shipped, 1,500 bu. Market declined ½c. Sales, 5,000 bu No. 1 in store at 34½c; 12,000 bu do at 34c; 1,500 bu Rejected in store at 31½c.

RYE—Received, 3,583 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 50c.

BARLEY—Received, 4,931 bu. Shipped, 18,000 bu. Market steady. Sales, 130 bags fair at 58c on track; 300 sks good at 60c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Steady. Sales, 150 bushels good at $1.60; 90 sks medium at $1.55.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 32½c.

MESS PORK—Quiet and nominal at $10.25@10.50.

LARD—Dull. Sales, 100 tcs prime steam at 9½c; 200 tcs do at 9c.

TALLOW—30 brls prime at 10½c.

BEANS—25 bags fair at $1.75; 10 bags inferior at $1.12½c.

COOPERAGE—400 Pork Barrels at $1.90 on track; 250 Lard Tierces at $2.15 on track.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received yesterday, 450 head. The receipts to-day add up about 1,400 head, distributed among the various yards as follows:

Sherman's yards	360
Michigan Southern yards	350
Cottage Grove yards	250
Pittsburgh yards	540

The receipts to-day, like those of yesterday, was confined to medium and common grades.

The market ruled extremely dull, there being no good shipping stock in the yards. Operators on Eastern account were doing nothing; this, together with the mild condition of the weather, which prevents packers from operating to any great extent, limited the transactions to some 250 head at prices ranging from $1.75 to $2.25 per 100 lbs gross.

We note the following sales:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
16	1100	$2.00	18	1126	$1.75
18	1096	2.00	18	926	2.25
14	1026	2.20	14	1063	⅌ hd. $39
46	1016	2.30			

HOGS—Received yesterday, 9,767 head. The receipts to-day were some 10,000 head, distributed among the different yards as follows:

Sherman's yards	3,850
Pittsburgh yards	2,329
Michigan Southern yards	2,300
Cottage Grove yards	1,500

The market ruled dull, with a decline of 10@15c ⅌ 100 lbs gross from yesterday's ruling prices. A large number of Hogs remained unsold at the close of the market.

We note the following transactions:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
125	267	$3.40	62	286	$3.40
50	216	3.5?	46	246	3.25
33	226	3.50	127	263	3.50
33	246	3.00	142	229	3.65
90	281	3.30	52	281	3.60
107	251	3.00	118	212	3.13
280	269	3.25	159	216	3.25
180	271	3.25	51	293	3.25

About 1,200 head sold in lots at the same range of prices.

SHEEP—Received to-day, 600 head. We note sale of 86 head, averaging 112 lbs at $4.00 ⅌ 100 lbs. Market closed quiet at yesterday's quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Market heavy, unsettled and 10c lower; sales 12,500 brls, at $5.80@5.90 for super state; $6.15@6.40 for extra; $5.80@5.90 for super western; $6.20@6.60 for common to good extra western; $6.90@7.00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7.10@8.50 for trade brands, market closing dull with no buyers at outside quotations. Canadian flour dull and lower; sales 350 brls, at $6.20@6.40 for common; $6.50@8.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5.40@5.60. Corn meal steady at about previous prices.

WHISKY—A shade firmer; sales 550 brls, at 37@37½c.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy, unsettled and irregular, and 1@2c lower. Sales 21,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.15@1.25; 44,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.25@1.30; 49,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.31@1.33; 29,000 bu. common red Illinois at $1.28½@1.30; 57,000 bu. winter red western at $1.41@1.42; 23,000 bu. extra choice do. at $1.43@1.44; 4,000 bu. amber state at $1.42; 7,000 bu. common white western at $1.45; and 15,800 bu. white Michigan at $1.55@1.60. Rye quiet and firm at previous prices. Barley scarce and firmer. Sales 4,000 bu. state at $1.40@1.42½. Unsound corn plenty and heavy. Sound corn scarce and in demand at 1c advance. Sales 126,000 bu. at 71@73c for spring mixed western; 66@68c for eastern; 59@65c for damaged and heated; 54c for badly damaged. Oats a little firmer. Sales 56@57c for common to prime new and old.

GROCERIES—Coffee Quiet. Sales, 100 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Savanilla on private terms. Sugar—raw, unchanged. Sales, 1,000 hhds. at 9½@9¾c for Cuba and Muscovado; 10½c for Porto Rico; 10¾@11½c for New Orleans. Molasses quiet. Sales, 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 48c; 10 hhds. Barbadoes at 43c; 10 brls. New Orleans at 48c; and by auction, 200 brls. and half brls. New Orleans at 2?½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Fair business doing and market still steady. Sales, 2,397 brls. at $13.00@13.12½c for mess—closing at inside price; $12.50@13.00 for prime mess; $14.00 for clear; $12.50@13.00 for prime. Beef continues quiet. Sales, 1,000 brls. at $5.50 for prime; $8.00@10.75 for country mess; $12.00@12.75 for repacked mess; $13.50@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats dull at 4½c for shoulders; 7¼c for hams. Bacon sides more active; sales 1,100 boxes middles on p. t. There is a little more doing in lard, but prices are a shade easier; sales 1,850 brls. at 10¼@10¾c. Butter firm and in fair demand at 15@19c for Ohio; 20@24c for State. Cheese firm at 8½@11c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Market quiet and no sales.

GRAIN—Wheat, market dull and nothing doing. Corn, in fair demand; sales 80,000 bu. mixed western at 50@51c. Oats and other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—14c. for wheat, 21c. for corn, to New York.

IMPORTS—8,000 bu. flour, 164,000 bu. wheat, 121,000 bu corn, 8,000 bu barley.

EXPORTS—2,000 bu. flour, 145,000 bu. wheat, 84,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales at $6.25 for fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat market opened 2c better, but closed weaker. Sales in the morning of 14,500 bu winter red Ohio and state at $1.30; spring held above the views of buyers. Corn dull. Sales 1,500 bu. prime Indiana at 62c.

PEAS—Buoyant. Sales 900 bu. Canadian at 93c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower on grain; flour 58@60c, wheat 14c, to New York.

CANAL IMPORTS—600 brls. flour, 108,000 bu. wheat, 18,000 bu. corn, 5,600 bu. barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—6,140 brls. flour, 62,000 bu. wheat, 58,500 bu. barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........October 30.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop F W Backus, Chamberlain, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop Kentucky, Noble, Buffalo, 300 tons salt.
Prop B F Wade, Goldsmith, Buffalo, 5 m timber, 1,916 sacks salt, sundries.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 461 brls salt, 2,438 bags do, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 104 brls salt, 500 sacks do, sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 1,000 sacks salt, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 1,000 railroad ties, sundries, 390 brls flour.
Prop Barber, Powell, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 40 brls flour, sundries.
Bark Northern Light, Skeeley, Bay State, 215 m lumber.
Bark Sunrise, Comstock, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Bark David Morris, Kerr, Cleveland, 425 tons coal.
Brig Canopus, Stoddard, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Brig Northumberland, Mutton, Kingston, 45 cords wood, 2,082 bags salt.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, 350 m lumber, 25 cords wood.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, McVea, Greenbush, 70 cords wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 96 cords wood.
Schr C North, McGraw, Sheboygan, 53 cords wood.
Schr Reciprocity, Dap Buffalo.
Schr Anna C Raynor, Kennan, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Lookout, Moorey, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Minatt, Mitchell, Presque Isle, 1,000 kegs nails, 75 tons coal.
Schr Poland, Galligan, Grand Traverse, 120 cds wood.
Schr Fisher, Glaizer, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr E M Peck, Sinclair, Point Water, 80 m lumber, 26 cds wood.
Schr Lucy J Latham, Cowley, Oswego, 1,675 brls salt.
Schr Golden Harvest, Stubbs, Buffalo, 170 m lumber, 6 cds wood, 25 ton coal.
Schr George Davis, Heath, Cleveland, 300 ton coal.
Schr John L Grass, Sweeney, Cleveland, 410 ton coal.
Schr Exchange, Rewell, Presque Isle, 440 ton coal.
Schr Two Charlies, Minskey, Manitowoc, 75 m lumber, 200 cedar posts.
Schr Belle, Edwards, Manitowoc, 55 m lumber, 335 m shingles.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welch, Sand Bay, 300 cedar posts, 15 cds bark, 75 cds wood.
Schr Planett, Lynn, Silver Creek, 115 cds wood.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Green Bush, 33 cds wood, 35 m staves.
Schr Belle Stevens, Wilkinson, St. Joseph, 60 cds wood.
Schr Japan, Loutell, Burwell, 80 cds wood.
Schr Selkirk, Holt, Winptor, 150 cds wood.
Scow Ruenna, Peterson, White Lake, 50 m lumber, 50 cds shingle bolts.

CLEARED..........October 30.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Craney, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour, 700 hides, 365 bags feed.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 3,000 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 500 brls flour, 500 brls beef.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 335 brls beef, 200 brls pork, 12 brls lard.
Prop Hunter, Dixon, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour, 1,424 brls beef.
Brig Mohegan, Gilbert, Buffalo, 11,800 bu corn.
Schr Perseverance, Clark, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Jura, Cummings, Buffalo, 15,100 bu wheat.
Schr Kate Richmond, Shields, Buffalo, 14,545 bu corn.
Schr Wm F Allen, Boyle, Oswego, 14,625 bu corn.
Schr Reciprocity, Day, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Oswego, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm O Brown, Mitchell, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, 35 brls corn meal, sundries.
Schr L J Farwell, Hunton, Marquette, 325 brls flour, 200 brls pork, 365 bags feed.
Schr Minnesota, Blackburn, Oswego, 10,800 bu wheat.
Schr Persia, Thomson, Oswego, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Grace Moody, Moore, Oswego, 15,725 bu corn.
Schr L B Crocker, Brooks, Oswego, 13,500 bu wheat.
Schr Onward, Tracy, Oswego, 15,600 bu wheat.
Schr Corinthian, Hinman, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Essex, Chron, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Henry Hunter, Yates, Colborne, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Star of Hope, Boyd, Colborne, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr E C Bates, Ingraham, Colborne, 15,600 bu wheat.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Oct. 30, 1862.

Up—Prop. Badger; bark Shanghai; schrs. Midnight, Dorr, Oneida Chief, Australia, Medbury, Boston, Condor, Herald, Plowboy.

Down—Props. Empire State, Iowa, Prairie State, Potomac, Free State; bark Marquette, Invincible; schr. Culver.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........October 29.

Ericsson, Ottawa, 3,00 bu wheat, 2,800 bu corn.
Old Abe, Joliet, 4,100 bu corn.
J B Preston, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Unadilla, Marseilles, 5,500 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 5,300 bu corn.
Utah, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, 150 bu potatoes.
Wasp, LaSalle, 2,700 bu corn, 1,000 bu wheat.
S A Douglas, LaSalle, 1,900 brls flour.

CLEARED..........October 29.

Asia, LaSalle, 124,281 ft lumber, 25 m shingles.
Cuba, Ottawa.
Queen City, LaSalle, 4 m lumber, 9,273 lbs mdse.
[illegible], Joliet, 71,770 ft lumber, 50 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Banner, Morris.
Time, Morris, 20 m lumber, 10 m siding.
Monitor, La Salle, 14 m lumber, 13 m siding, [illegible], 600 lbs salt.
Danube, Ottawa, 18,800 lbs salt, 300 lbs sugar.
P Northboro, La Salle.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 22,128 ft lumber.
Orator, Joliet.
Maria, Kankakee, 19,881 ft lumber, 5,300 shingles, 250 cedar posts.
Clarinda, Du Page, 16,918 ft lumber, 10 m siding, 5 m shingles.
Galena, La Salle, 61,301 ft lumber, 20 m siding, 80 m shingles, 3,200 lbs mdse, 450 lbs nails, 1,125 lbs iron, 1,100 lbs staves.
Dolphin, Ottawa, 15,036 ft lumber, 38 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Charlie, Morris.
Clyde, Seneca.
Ella, Joliet.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 54,600 ft lumber.
Cayuga, Lockport.
Atlantic, Morris.
Adelia, Joliet.
A Lincoln, Morris.
Troubadour, LaSalle.

General Notices.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS.
$100 BOUNTY.
A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment.
Pay from $13 to $23 per month.
Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately.
One month's pay and $25 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment.
For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 126 South Clark street.
$2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit. oc31-[illegible]

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at No. 250 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations $1. She also tells the past, present and future. Terms—Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. oc27-v688 1m

SECESH PLAYED OUT.—$50 Reward if it fails. No humbug, but a true reality. Try it and see. Any man can make at least $1,000 clear profit annually, by a new discovery. Sent free, a large four page Circular, describing the business in full. Enclose stamp to pay return, and address "FRITZ," Box 232, Pontiac, Michigan. oc27-v675 1m

TO PACKERS.
RENDERING DONE ON REASONABLE TERMS,
By JAMES KEARSLEY, Archer Road, cor. of Main st.
oc27 v675-1w P. O. Box 1905.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUALITIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger [illegible]
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 774. oc7-[illegible]

Educational.

KENOSHA WATER CURE.
A FIRST CLASS
SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago.
This Institution offers the greatest inducements to those who are afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department is in charge of thoroughly scientific Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physicians, who have made Chronic Diseases a special study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and successful treatment. Soldiers and others suffering from exposure in malarious districts, are advised to resort to the "Cure" at once, and thereby save time and expense. For further particulars, address or apply to CHAS. F. REED, M. D., or Mrs. A. H. REED, Physicians, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.
Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25, 1862. oc25-v696 3w-e-TAT

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE—On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant place to board near the city. Under the management of an experienced physician, who has had 12 years experience in the treatment of disease. Address for circular, Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, Box 3185, Chicago. oc18 v711-1m

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, and Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book Keeping free to Cadets also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$180 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. [illegible]

Groceries.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

Chicago Water Works.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—All owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes of the Chicago Water Works are laid, are hereby notified that the Board of Public Works has assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the half year commencing November 1st, 1862, and ending May 1st, 1863; and in the case of buildings on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley through which water pipes shall have been laid during the six months preceding the first of November next, the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the portion commencing with the date when such pipe shall have been laid and ending May 1st, 1863; and that the same water rents or assessments will be due and payable on the first day of November next at the office of the Board of Public Works, room 15, Court House.
By order of the Board of Public Works,
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.
Chicago, October 16th, 1862. oc16 v411-1m

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. jy4-s649-1y

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for lodging, at 246 State street. oc31-v[illegible]

TO RENT—A First class Brick Dwelling, situated on Eldridge Court, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Contains all modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Block. oc24-v686-1w

FOR RENT OR SALE WITH FURNITURE.—I wish to sell or rent immediately my residence in the village of Evanston. The house is fine,
Convenient and Well Built,
The ground spacious and beautiful, fronting the Lake Park and the Park North, stocked with native fancy and fruit trees, with great profusion of flowery shrubs, small fruit and berries. If sold or rented, possession given immediately. Inquire of A. C. STEWART, West Branch Post Office, corner of Randolph and Halstead streets, Chicago. oc23 v814-2w

TO RENT.—I shall have ready for occupancy on or about November 1st, six dwellings, situated on the corner of West Madison and Peoria streets. They have good cellars and all modern improvements. Any information desired in regard to them by parties desiring to rent, can be obtained of me at my office. F. H. BRYANT, No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House. oc14-v[illegible]

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street. ja15-x[illegible] 1y

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. B. PROSSER, 139 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Several suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families. Inquire at the Burnet House, No. 413 Clark street. GLASS & O. BRIGGS, Proprietors. oc18 v897 1m

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
LOW PRICES.
100 bales Medford Sheeting ...
200 " Stark " ...
200 " Appleton " ...
100 " Lawrence " ...
100 Cases Merrimack Prints ...
50 " Richmond " ...
50 " Sprague " ...
100 " Pemberton " ...

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[no28-g38-1y]

E. G. L. FAXON
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.
The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also, to
Repair and Make Over
OLD MATTRASSES,
And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his
Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices
FOR CASH.
Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.
Always on hand or made to order,
Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.
The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed ever Used.
ALSO—MY
STEAM CURED FEATHERS
Superior to all Others,
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill.
Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street. 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.
[ap7-cd77]

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c. for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street. oc3-b[illegible]-1y

POTATOES.—We are selling from the Michigan Central cars, SOUND NESHANNOCK POTATOES, For winter supply leave orders at No. 36 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

RIVER LOT—80 feet by 190, near Clark street bridge, North side, to lease. W. WRIGHT, 78 Dearborn street. oc14-v[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Muff Finisher, immediately, at A. HERZOG & Co's, 161 Lake street. oc30 v773-3t

WANTED—A girl who understands doing general housework. Apply at 68 North Carpenter street.

WANTED—A situation in a first class Saloon, Hotel or Liquor Store, by a young man of four years experience and who can give the best of references. Address "G. H.," Tribune Office. oc30-v780 3t

WANTED—A situation as House keeper, by a lady who has had experience in first-class hotels and private homes. Would not object to go into the country. The best of city reference given. Address "HOUSEKEEPER," P. O. Box 449a. oc30 v778 3t

WANTED—Wanted—A good and light Express Wagon and Harness. Will give in part pay, a light two horse wagon and harness, Balance in cash. Apply at 45 Halsted street, where wagon can be seen, or at 159 South Water street. oc30-v775 3t E. HANSON & CO.

WANTED.—A young and healthy mother, living thirty miles in the country, wishes to take to her own quiet home an infant babe which she can serve as wet nurse. Best of care warranted. Address MRS LANDON, Tribune Office, Chicago. oc30 v787-3t

WANTED—To Exchange—A valuable farm of 160 acres, yielding from one to two and a half tons tame grass—situated in the best part of central Michigan. Also—a fine residence property in a flourishing town near said farm, for well situated, improved residence property in Chicago. Cash difference paid if required. A bargain may be had. Inquire at Room No. 15 McCormick's Building. oc30-v766-3t

$100.000.—WANTED.—To sell or exchange $100,000 worth of choice fresh Groceries, at Chicago cash prices, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Spices, Wooden Ware, Soaps, Tobaccos, Segars, Fish, &c., together with a great variety of other goods usually kept in city and country stores, for wild or improved city, town, or farming property, in this State, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin or Iowa. Terms, half Real Estate and half Cash, Horses and other stock taken in exchange. For catalogue of goods and prices apply to BUCHANAN & CO. No. 14 South Water-st., or by letter, to same. Address, enclosing stamp, P. O. Box 3136. oc30 [illegible]-3t

WANTED.—A good Light second-hand Buggy. Address "WOLCOTT," at this office, stating quality and price. oc29-v766-3t

WANTED—25 Coopers.—We pay the highest prices for Tight Work. Apply at our Packing House at Bridgeport, or at our Office, 77 Kinzie street. oc29-v754 3t TURNER & MITCHELL.

WANTED—An experienced girl, to do general housework in a small family. References required. Apply at 272 Indiana street. oc29-v751 3t

WANTED—500 Cavalry Horses, at the Phoenix Stables, corner of State and Adams streets, for which I will pay cash on delivery. oc29-v740-1w WM. PATRICK.

WANTED.—An American widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper. Has no objection to going a short distance in the country. The best of reference given if required. Call at 106 Monroe street, opposite P. O. oc29-v749-3t

WANTED.—A young man out from England wishes a situation in an office or store. Is steady, quick and correct at accounts. Willing to work and study his employers interests. Address R. SNOW, at this office. oc29-v747-3t

WANTED.—$30,000, $25,000 $10,000.—We have for sale a superior stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Also, stock of Dry Goods. Also, stock of Groceries (no liquors.) These are jobbing stocks, uncut and full packages. Terms—One-half cash, balance real estate. Must be sold at once. Apply to T. S. BAKER & CO., 124 Randolph-st., Room No. 1. P. O. Box 2229. oc29 v744-3t

WANTED—A situation as Governess, by a young lady who is qualified for the position, and is competent to teach Drawing and Painting. Address "S. A.," P. O. Box 3336. oc28-v545 2w

AGENTS WANTED—From $50 to $100 per month is made and "no humbug" in circulating the first volume of Headley's History of the GREAT REBELLION, published in both English and German languages, with over sixty first class steel engravings. For terms, &c., apply immediately or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 131 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., Box 4707. oc14-v322-1m

WANTED—A Tenant for a house, finished in good style, hot and cold water baths, &c. The rent can be paid by furnishing the owner with board and room; would prefer to rent to a widow lady, or such other person as could establish an hour for meals conforming to my convenience. None but entirely respectable parties, occupying a good position in genteel society, need apply. Address "B. H.," care of Tremont House. oc27-v705 1w

WANTED—The subscriber, who is thoroughly competent and experienced in all the duties of a Sexton and Collector, desires an engagement with one of our City Churches. He is well posted in the arts and importance of heating, lighting and ventilating public buildings, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in these respects; and also as a collector of pew rents, in which he has had much experience. For reliability, promptness and efficiency, he can give the best of city references. Address SEXTON, Tribune Office. oc22 v565 2w

WANTED.—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons.) NOTICE—Volunteers who are now serving can also be enlisted for this Regiment, (see General Orders No. 154, dated Washington, Oct. 9th, 1862). For information concerning pay, bounty, &c., inquire at the Office, 204 South Clark street. oc22 v[illegible]

WANTED, 500 AGENTS, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. je14-v[illegible]-3m

WANTED.—Two hundred Cavalry Horses wanted at the West Side Sales Stables, corner of Canal and West Washington streets, for which the highest prices will be paid. oc25-v657 1w J. D. SECKETT.

WANTED—In a Lumber and Grain Business, in a country town in Illinois, an efficient, worthy man, quick and accurate in figures and capable of keeping accounts in a simple form. A man from the country prefered. Address "Lumber Merchant, care of Adams House, Chicago, Ill.," until October 29th. oc20-v[illegible]-2w

WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town, both LOCAL and TRAVELING. To good men we will pay ($60) sixty dollars per month and all expenses. Address, with stamp enclosed, GREAT WESTERN AGENCY COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. oc18-v176-2w

WANTED—Agents. Our great
NEW PRIZE PACKAGE,
Now ready and in wonderful demand.
A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY, and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy. ☞ Send for circulars and be convinced.
C. M. DUNN & CO.,
se19-u540-3m 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Canvassers to solicit Subscriptions to New and Popular Illustrated Books. The highest commission paid ever offered in the West. Also a few Lady Canvassers wanted. Apply to C. J. WALLS, 138 Lake street Chicago, Agent for London Printing and Publishing Company. oc16-v351-1m

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call on MORRIS PFLAUM, 91 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1130. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above articles for sale at 91 Wells st. between Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill. oc6-v35-1m

WANTED.—Eight or ten good Coopers can find permanent employment and good pay by applying to HIRAM WALKER, Windsor, Canada West. oc6-v168-1m

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au18-1663 3m

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 308 ap28 p839-1y

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St. opposite the new Post Office,
Situations for Domestic Help.
No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. je1-s377-4m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5839 Chicago, Ill. au1-t282-3m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1627. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28 [illegible]-1y

WANTED—Agents. Now ready the NEW HISTORICAL WAR MAP Prize Package. The Map put in this Package is worth 25 cents alone, but I put in twelve sheets of good paper, twelve envelopes, 1 pen and holder and one handsome prize of jewelry. No package put up in this country worth half as much. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 98 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. Post Office Box 4422. oc9 v161-1m

WANTED—Hardware—The advertiser having had eighteen years experience in all branches of the jobbing and retail trade of Hardware, Iron, stoves, &c., (and has traveled three years) in Chicago and the West, would like a situation as manager of a country concern or clerk in the city. Can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capacity for business of any kind entrusted to him. Address "E.," Post Office Drawer 6117, Chicago. oc10 v[illegible]-3w

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $20 profit per week can be cleared on it by any man or woman. It will make 80,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head-Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Price $45. Secure your township. For circular with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. oc10 v221-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3692, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. oc17-[illegible]

WANTED.—AGENTS, SUTLERS, NEWS DEALERS.
PEDDLERS ATTENTION!
War Maps,
Lloyd's New United States Map.
Price fifty cents. Sent to any part of the country on receipt of price, post paid.
Stationery Packages,
10 different styles;
The best and cheapest put up in the West.
BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK
Retail price $1,25. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
PORT FOLIOS, INK, INK STANDS.
☞ Over 3,000 New Maps just received. Agents send stamp for circular. Address
R. R. LANDON, Agent,
98 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.
oc15 v869-1m

AGENTS.—Any good ones wanted, to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and warranted satisfactory Stationery Package put up in the country. A profit of from $5 to $15 per day insured every man. Pedlars and sutlers supplied at [illegible]. Send stamp for a catalogue to J. H. JOHNSON, Agent, P. O. Box [illegible], CHICAGO.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

SPAN OF GREY HORSES AT AUCTION.
☞ Without Reserve, for Cash.
On SATURDAY, November 1, at 11 o'clock [illegible] our salesrooms,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Opposite the Tremont House,
We will sell a pair of Dapple Grey Horses, [illegible] years old, perfectly sound, well broke to [illegible] single harness and excellent saddle horses. They belong to Isaac H. Burch, Esq., and [illegible] or no fault. They may be seen at [illegible] of Sherman House.
For further particulars inquire of Mr [illegible] our office.
oc28 v728-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF A COUNTRY STORE AT AUCTION.—On Friday, Oct. 31st, at [illegible] o'clock at our salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, we shall sell without reserve for cash, the stock of a country store, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, [illegible] Goods, Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, [illegible]ry, &c., &c. Also—An invoice of Wool [illegible] Gauntlets &c.
oc28 v715-4t W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Catalogue sale of Ready-Made Clothing, [illegible] Drawers, Wool Socks &c., the entire stock of a New York Jobber, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 29th, 30th and 31st. Sale commences at 9½ o'clock each day, at our salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, we shall sell, without reserve, for cash, the entire stock of a New York Jobber, comprising a full and general variety of goods for men's wear, of the latest and best styles, of all qualities of material. Catalogues will be ready several days before the sale.
oc24-v659-8t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Rooms, No. 38 Lake street,
One richly carved and moulded rosewood case [illegible] octave, Louis XIV, Piano Forte, full frame, [illegible] and in perfect order; made by Hallet, Davis & Co., and cost $600.
One plain rosewood case 6¾ octave Piano Forte, in good order, and full iron frame.
oc31 v821-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Oct. 31, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, [illegible] Chamber Suits, with a fine assortment of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, together with a variety of household goods.
oc29-v750-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE to the Trade of first quality White Crockery, to be sold at Auction by the Crate.
ALSO—Large catalogue sale to the Trade of a large and desirable stock of Hardware from a large jobbing house in New York. Particulars of the above will be given in a few days.
oc29-v[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 38 Lake street.

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers,
54 LAKE STREET,
Auction trade sales exclusively of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale during the week.
oc7-v93-2m GORE, WILSON & CO.

ALONZO HASTINGS,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
And Commission Merchant,
Rooms, Nos. 162 and 165 Dearborn street, Corner Washington, Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.
Commodious vaults in connection for storage and security of rich goods. Particular attention paid to outside sales at private residences.
☞ Consignments solicited. Best of references given. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences [illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31st, BENEFIT of the Popular Tragedian,
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,
Who will appear this evening in the great Tragedy of
JACK CADE;
Or, The Kentish Rebellion.
Written by Judge Conrad, and enacted by Mr. Proctor, with the special permission of EDWIN FORREST.
Jack Cade .... Mr. Proctor
Friar Lacy .... [illegible]
Lord Clifford .... [illegible]
Mat Worthy .... [illegible]
Lord Say .... [illegible]
Marianne .... [illegible]
GRAND DANCE .... [illegible]
To conclude with the roaring Farce of
SHOCKING EVENTS.

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND—OFFICE, 47 CLARK STREET. Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades etc. This well known band has received from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and is composed of the best musical talent [illegible] West and has the most popular and favorite [illegible].
A. J. VAAS, Leader. [illegible]

ST. GEORGE'S UNION BALL.
The St. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago, will give a Ball at
METROPOLITAN HALL,
Friday Evening, October 31st, 1862.
For the benefit of the families of Englishmen who have joined the Union army from this city.
TICKETS, One Dollar each, admitting Gentleman and Ladies.
Music by the Light Guard Band.
Tickets may be had as follows:
Mr. Blackall, tea dealer, 49 S. Clark street.
Mr. Joseph Butler, gunsmith, 128 S. Clark street.
Mr. Rich'd Slater, 185 W. Randolph street.
Mr. John Offord, Beehive, cor. Clark and Polk.
Mr. E. Cook, glass stainer, 213 State street.
Mr. Thos. Cook, Sen., 35 S. Wells street.
Mr. Thos. E. Poulson, 129 S. Clark street.
Mr. Joseph Sobey, Druggist, 91 N. Kinzie street.
Mr. John Nash, clothier, 39 N. Clark street, and of members of the Society.
WM. BARAGWANATH, Pres.
THOS. E. POULSON, Sec.
oc27-v680 td

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe sts. The appointments of the Academy are perfect and complete, the teachers are competent and attentive and will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction. A competent lady teacher will assist in all classes and devote especial attention to the ladies and children's classes. The late dances will be introduced, and all dances systematically taught.
Weekly school soirees, Tuesday evening.
The Academy (which has been remodeled and refitted, and is the largest and most elegant in the West) can be rented one evening in the week for private parties. J. EDWARD MARTINE.
oc16-v366-1m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. oc[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sheep.—I will have for sale Twelve Hundred Merino Stock Ewes at the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Yards, on the [illegible] of November next. J. MASON. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pork and Whisky Barrel Staves for sale by JOHN B. KING, [illegible] Water street, foot of Franklin. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Closing Out Sale of a stock of Groceries and Liquors, at the lowest rates, for part Cash and part Real Estate; or will exchange for Horses and Cattle. Address Box [illegible], enclosing stamp, or apply at 43 South Water street. oc29-v[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Money—Two notes, $700 each, two years, ten per cent, secured by Trust Deed, and given as the last payment for the purchase of a large well improved farm, in [illegible] county. None but first-class parties need apply. Room 21, No 133 S. Clark street.

FOR SALE.
First-class Seven Octave Pianos.
One second hand ditto, One Bagatelle Board, with ivory balls and cues; one Portable Flouring Mill, with 2 ft. French burr stones; one Corn Sheller, [illegible] shelling 3,000 bushels per day, for sale at 33 So. Dearborn street, by J. PARKER. oc[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine two story Frame Dwelling, with good Barn, on lot 132 by 210 feet, nicely laid out with graveled walks, trees and shrubbery, situated on the west side of Lake View Avenue, about one-fourth of a mile south of Douglas grove, and within good view of the Lake accessible by steam and horse cars. Intended removal from the city is the only object of selling. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 1 State street. oc[illegible]

FOR SALE,
1,000 MOLASSES BARRELS,
New Barrels made from seasoned White Oak Staves. For sale by WM LANG, corner of Michigan and [illegible] streets, Post Office Box 768.

FOR SALE.—WAGON TAR—In one and two gallon iron bound buckets, also barrels, the best and cheapest article in use for wagon and railroad axles, threshing machines, and machinery generally. Liberal terms to the trade. For sale by GEORGE C. KING & CO., Sole agents for Manufactory of Western States, oc17 v423-1m No. 12 S. Water st., Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Lots No. nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11), in Block numbered three (3), and Lots numbered [illegible] in Block numbered four (4); all in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago. One or two thousand dollars will be paid in exchange for improved property on the South side. Apply to O. R. KEITH, [illegible] and 47 Lake street. oc[illegible]

FOR SALE—Second hand Carriages for sale. One six seated Rockaway, [illegible] style and slightly worn. One substantial, well made four seated Buggy; top'd Wagon suitable for a market-man farmer. May be seen at M. BILKINGTON'S Livery Stable, 47 and 49 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—A first-class Farm,
Situated 51 miles from Chicago,
On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, [illegible] miles from Bristol Station.
Containing 311 acres of perfectly dry prairie land, including 31 acres of heavy timber, adjoining. The sales of grain on said farm have averaged $[illegible] the last six years. The buildings cost $3,000. There are 200 full bearing apple trees, besides peaches, pears, plums and grapes. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, &c. Half the value may remain on the farm for a term of years, and the remainder, if desired, will be taken on any other good property. Inquire of [illegible] YOUNG, Bristol Station, Kendall County, Ill.
oc1 v[illegible]-1m

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving Settlement of Vineland. THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.
Fine Crops to be seen growing.
Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.
Good Business Openings—Good Society.
Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. oc3-s373 1m

Lost.

STRAYED—From my premises No. 143 West Randolph street, a Dark Bay Mare with some single white hairs on her back, [illegible] build, about six years old and is [illegible]. A reasonable reward will be paid for her return or information leading to her recovery. [illegible]

$5 REWARD—Lost on Friday, 17th inst., between the Illinois Central Railroad Depot and the corner Lake and Clark streets, a Book of Illinois Central Railroad [illegible]. The above reward will be paid if left at the Freight office, foot of South Water street. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

Mr. Montgomery, of the Vicksburg Whig.

W. Montgomery, esq., late editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, will address the citizens of Lee county, at Dixon, on Saturday. He will also address the citizens of CHICAGO on Monday evening next. Mr. Montgomery is a fluent speaker, and a warm supporter of the president's proclamation.

Mass Meeting at Aurora.

There will be a Republican Union Mass Meeting at Aurora, on Monday evening. Gen. Linder, and other able speakers will be in attendance. Let there be a grand turn-out of the patriotic citizens of this banner town of Northern Illinois. There has been an old rivalry between Aurora, Galesburg and Rockford as to which should roll up the largest Republican majority. Let us see which shall take the banner this year.

☞ The important and necessary order of Gov. Yates to the enrolling officers of the State will attract the notice of every voter, and receive the commendation of every loyal man. It is simply a declaration that those persons who have claimed, or intend to claim, exemption from military duty by reason of foreign citizenship, cannot vote, or if they do vote, they will be visited with the penalties of fraudulent voting. No loyal American citizen, whatever his nationality, will be deterred by it from going to the polls and peacefully depositing his ballot, but those who intend to rush off to the British consul and seek refuge under his flag when they shall be called on for military service, had better stay at home on election day. The man who is not willing to fight for the Government that protects him in the enjoyment of liberty and property cannot and should not enjoy the right of suffrage anywhere.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE STATE RETURNS.

As it will be a matter of interest to men of all parties as early as possible to receive the result of the election in Illinois, arrangements have been made to secure the earliest intelligence of the same. It will be only necessary for clerks of election and all other persons so placed as to possess returns of towns and precincts, to make these up in as compact form as possible and *send them on Tuesday night to the nearest telegraph station*, without other address. By this means, which requires only a small amount of attention on the part of any one person, the result in Illinois may be sufficiently well known on the morning following the election. Remember to send them to the telegraph office without any other address. The Telegraph Company have arrangements made for all the rest of the matter. Will residents in the interior of the State note and observe this?

THAT FAMOUS LETTER.

At least one hundred men have visited this office since the first publication of Mr. Sherman's famous letter, to verify with their own eyes its authorship; and not one of them has, we believe, gone away unconvinced that the copy we print is not a literal transcript of the original. But as many of Mr. Sherman's friends have taken it upon themselves to deny that he ever wrote such a letter, we hereby offer to pay one hundred dollars to the Sherman committee, if he will prove that the handwriting of the letter is not genuine. This is a fair offer; and now, if the committee want an addition to their electioneering fund, let them bring the original that we ask for, out of the illustrious "Hove-in." It will "*facilitate* business" very much.

KANE COUNTY.

The Tories are boasting of the wonderful things they are going to do this year in Old Kane, while the gallant Farnsworth is leading his brigade against the enemy, and is thus unable to look after his interests in the Second District. They declare they will reduce the old fighting Republican majority in Kane to one thousand. Such a result would forever disgrace the loyal citizens of the glorious county, which boasts such strongholds of freedom as Aurora, Geneva, Elgin, Batavia, St. Charles and Dundee. We appeal to the old guard of the Fox River Valley to sustain themselves and bring to naught the insulting boasts of their adversaries. No county in the Union has turned out more soldiers to the war, in proportion to her population, than Kane. None can more stoutly and triumphantly sustain them at the ballot-box than Kane. Mark the prediction.

HENDERSON.

Thomas J. Henderson has just entered the military service as colonel of a regiment. Before his men marched from the State he had secured himself a nomination for Congress in the tory interest, proving conclusively that his military performance was a demagogue effort to make political capital. Mr. Henderson went to the war either to fight rebels or to gain votes. If the former, let him at least see one battle. If the latter he deserves to be spewed out of the mouth of every honest man and true patriot in his district. Mr. Henderson is the only man in the United States who has had the effrontery to run for Congress on his military merits *without having been in sight of the enemy*.

AN ENEMY OF THE COUNTRY ARRESTED.

Judge Lackland, of St. Louis, the telegraph informs us, has been arrested for disloyal remarks at a recent Tory Democratic meeting in that city. If Judge Lackland were in Chicago he would take the *Times*, be hand in glove with Dick Merrick, and vote for "Hove-in" Sherman. In St. Louis he follows exactly the same sympathies. Our dispatch gives us the leading points of the charge against him, which might have been equally well made up from the rough notes of Old Dick, young Merrick, or any of the lesser and greater lights of the *Times* clique. Mark if this be not a very syllabus of the doctrines wherewith the spouters of the Invincible Club (they have had the decency to drop the "Douglas") entertain their audiences. In this mirror let our home tories see themselves.

1st. Encouragement of the rebellion.

2d. Opposition to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

3d. Publicly abusing the Government and the loyal people of the United States.

4th. Defending the rebellion by charging its origin to have been with the loyal people of the United States.

5th. Publicly depreciating the currency of the country.

What is this but simply the argument of the rebels with the conclusion left out? What is this but the doctrine of the clique of our own Buck Morris and our estimable home patriots of a similar order? The fate of this Judge Lackland will set the *Times* off in a loud howl in this morning's issue; and no wonder, for the blow comes closely home to them. Let them reserve a share of their grief for other cases yet to come. These men are enemies of the country, who are as open as they dare be. The fate of the Mahoneys and Lahams and Lacklands will do good.

HON. E. M. HAINES.

A miserable brood of lies have been hatched to defeat Hon. E. M. Haines, and secure the election of Tennessee Helm to the Legislature in Lake county. The stories which have been set afloat to accomplish this object relate in part to the [illegible] question, the enrollment question, the collection of State arms, etc. They are all small, mean, and malicious falsehoods, so far as they affect the good character and integrity of Mr. Haines, and they should not for a moment be [illegible] to by the voters of Lake county.